PRICE, 8 ANNA
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,176—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1890.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
11-8	6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	6-12
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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th July
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th „
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W.F.Browne	29th „
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th „
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
				Saturday
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th July.
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st „

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1890.

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FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	..	—	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

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Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perici	3,800	550	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
21st June, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
(VIA MARSEILLES.)

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A.Buck	4,100	500	about 25th July

THIS steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
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EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1890. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O, and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
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LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 22nd July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1890. Agents.

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PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
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A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
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Cash Price Rs. 4-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

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Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
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Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
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The Seeds are specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve unimpaired the power of germination and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

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Khanapur Taluka	3,200
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Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

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Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800
Total	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.
3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

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"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

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CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

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CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
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WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving Aprons, with Straps	10	8
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6	13	8
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6	0

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys. thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1890.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of Limejuice required for Aden Executive, and to be supplied by the Contractor at that station from time to time as required, at his risk and cost.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

H. C. E. CAVE, Lieut.,
For Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BHANDARI HARRIDAS and KILLIDAR SALIGRAM, employees of the NEW or NAVI Pedhi of SHRI NATHJEE, have been SUSPENDED from their offices and the Power of Attorney executed in favor of the said Bhandari Harridas has been cancelled. All persons are, therefore, requested not to deal with them on behalf of the said New or Navi Pedhi of Shri Nathji.—Dated 14th July, 1890.

By order of the Agent of
GOSWAMI SHRI 108 SHRI GOVERDHANLALJI TEKAIT, Maharaj of Shri Nathwara,
JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSHA & KANGA,

THE OLDEST AND ONLY HOUSE IN BOMBAY

FOR THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
BY
JOHN JONES, 338, STRAND, LONDON.

SILVER HUNTING CASED LEVER, Double spring, Fly cap, hands to set from behind, 7 holes jewelled. Enamel dial, sunk seconds, named, gold balance, Best quality. Price, Rs. 120.

SILVER HUNTING CASED LEVER, Double spring, Fly cap, hands to set from behind, 5 holes jewelled, Enamel dial, seconds, named. Price, Rs. 100.

GOLD HUNTING CASED LEVER, three-quarter plate, capped, keyless, 6 holes jewelled, sunk seconds, Enamel dial, named, gold balance. Best quality. Price, Rs. 235.

GOLD OPEN FACED, Crystal Case, Lever, keyless, three-quarter plate, sunk seconds, 6 holes jewelled, gold dome and gold balance. Best quality. Price, Rs. 235.

GOLD HUNTING CASED LEVER, Double spring, spring cap, hands to set from behind, 6 holes jewelled, Enamel dial, sunk seconds, named, gold balance. Best quality. Price, Rs. 220.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC
ASTHMA BALSAM.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR
WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
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NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.
Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

OLD IN BOTTLE.—A fine, round, full-flavored wine, with all the characteristics of a High Class Claret, developed so as to gratify the palate of anyone accustomed to the best wines.

Quarts,	Pints,
Rs. 33 Per doz.	Rs. 18 Per doz.

BOLTON AND Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,200,000
PAID-UP..£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862............£300,690
1825............£988,156
1886............£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,60[illegible]

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£[illegible]195,973	[illegible]	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

NOTICES.

PROVINCIAL ESTATE OFFICE OF INDIA.

IT is announced that at Governmet Office of Damaun District, at the Commissioner's Office of the same District and at the Estate Office, respective, shall be received, from to-day, proposals in closed letter for the outbidding of the exclusive right for distillation and sale of native liquor.

The said outbidding shall take place before the Fiscal Commission, created by the rule of the 20th July, 1889, at the Estate Office, on the 18th of the (proximo) August, at 11 a.m.

The said exclusive right shall be adjudicated, separately in divisions of shops or in districts or altogether, as it may be thought proper for the interests of the estate, and for a period counted from the 1st of September of the current year till the 14th January, 1892.

The shops of the Damaun District shall constitute two divisions, comprehending the first at the right side, and the second on the left of the river SANDALCALLO.

Those of Nagar Avely also shall constitute two Divisions, comprehending the first those of Etly-Paty, and the second those of Uply-Paty.

To everyone of the divisions of shops the Fiscal Commission can annex the obligation of paying the respective tender, besides the price of adjudication, the taxes of distillation, fines and other amounts consigned expressly in the conditions the tax of the trees of determined number of date trees, fixed as the least for the base of the outbidding.

The Fiscal Commission can also guaranty to the tender the concession of 2,000 date trees at Fragana Nagar Avely, in order to be tapped for toddy, by paying the respective tax of the tree.

Each proposal must satisfy the following indications:—

1st. To refer at least to one of the four divisions before designated.

2nd. To be signed by the proponent and his surety duly bailed.

3rd. To inclose the acknowledgment of having the proponent deposited at the treasury of the Estate Office the amount of 380 rupees.

4th. To make express mention of the offered amount for the exclusive right respecting the division or divisions of shops referred into.

5th. To declare the number of date trees, for which annual tax are responsible, whether they tap or not.

6th. To declare expressly that the proponent and his surety are subject to the conditions of the bidding, as well as to the rules and other Abkari dispositions in force.

7th. The proposals that do not satisfy the present indications shall be rejected.

8th. The conditions for outbidding and the circumscription of the shops besides being published in the official bulletin, are patent at the Estate Office, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. of the not holidays, till the day of outbidding.

9th. The result of the outbidding shall immediately be sent for superior approbation.

Provincial Estate Office at Nova-Goa, 5th July, 1890.

JOSE NAVARRO D'ANDRADE,
Estate Inspector.

(True translation.)

Damaun, 11th July, 1890.

EVARISTO LOPES PEREIRA.
Official Translator.

CONDITIONS for the future outbidding of exclusive right for distillation and sale of native liquor at Damaun District, referred in the notice of this date.

The act of agreement shall contain the names, native places, state and residences of the tenders and their sureties and principal payers; following the annual price of the adjudication of the exclusive right, the time that shall be on force the agreement and the respective conditions.

CONDITION 1ST.—Besides the price of the adjudication for the exclusive right for distillation and sale of native liquor for consumption in this district the tenders are obliged to realise at the Estate Office, the payment of the taxes for distillation and those for tapping the trees, as well as the amount fixed for the expenses in preserving the permanent official distillation, fines and other dues herein consigned, every thing in accordance to what is stipulated in the respective Conditions and clauses.

CONDITION 2ND.—The actual circumscription of the liquor shops shall subsist.

(a) The number of shops can although be reduced to 14 at Damaun, comprising 8 in the division on the right side and 6 on the left side of the river SANDALCALLO; and 20 at Nagar-Avely, including 8 in the division of Etly-Patty and 12 at the Uply-Patty. (Vide notes appended Nos 1 and 2.)

(b) The places of the shops are mentioned in the respective circumscription, although the Commissioner of Abkari can allow in any time the changes that are to be made when required for consumption.

CONDITION 3rd—The three permanent official distilleries mentioned in the article 1st of the Abkari rule of 20th July, 1889, continue to be maintained: that of Benselor for the shops of Damaun, and at Nagar-Avely at Ambly for those of the division of Etly-Patty and that of Cadoly for those of Uply-Patty.

(a) For the expenses of preserving each permanent official distillery the tenders, by means of quotation, shall contribute the annual amount of 100 rupees payable on the 1st of December, conjunctly with the fourth part of the amount agreed upon for the exclusive right.

(b) The expenses for the acquisition of the still, vessels and utensils, as well as for the security of the depot for distilled liquor and principal materials and other things necessary for distillery process are entirely in charge of the tenders of the exclusive right.

(c) The tenders are responsible to the public estate for damages done by himself or by their agents, on account of negligence of any unjustifiable motive, at the permanent official distilleries; being obliged to employ the necessary precaution in order to preserve in good state not only the depot and houses, but also the machine to draw and the pipes for conveying water.

CONDITION 4th.—Besides the permanent official distilleries the Government of the District on being proposed by the Commissioner of Abkari, can allow the establishment of more two temporary distilleries in proper places, exclusively destined for production of toddy liquor.

(a) The necessary expenses for fencing the temporary distilleries, for preserving the vessels and cottages, for depositing liquor and for the residence of employers, are entirely in charge of the tenders of the exclusive right.

(b) A guard of the Abkari fiscalisation, appointed by the respective Commissioner will do the duties of chief of the temporary distillery, receiving the monthly allowance of five rupees and having a sepoy at his disposal to assist in the respective service.

(c) The amount of allowance of every chief of the temporary distillery and of the pay of sepoy there employed, shall be monthly paid by the tenders at the Estate Office of the District.

CONDITION 5TH.—It is absolutely prohibited the distillation of liquor without the official distillery.

(a) The only substances which are permitted for distillation are toddy and mowra flowers.

(b) It is prohibited the distillation of the mixture of these substances, as well as to mix the liquor that is distilled separately from same substances on pain of being apprehended and rendered useless the production of these mixtures.

(c) The remains of the distillation called passlum shall be rendered useless before the chief of distillery.

CONDITION 6TH.—For consumption in the district the distillation of native liquor constitute the exclusive right of respective tenders.

(a) Native liquor is removed from official distilleries to the shops directly, according the consumption in each shop.

(b) In cases, however, of comproved necessity it can be granted for every division of shops the establishment of a depot without the official distilleries, on account and risk of the tender; provided that the depot might be near some Abkari police station, and subject to the precepts of security and survey ordered to be observed by the competent Commissioner's Office (Vide clause (a) of the Condition 8th.)

CONDITION 7TH.—The degree of distilled liquor whether of mowra flower or of toddy shall not exceed 25 nor be inferior to 60 degrees under proof of London.

(a) Without surpassing these limits, the native liquor must be of 25 and 60 degrees, except that of toddy called dobrado which shall be of 30 to 25 degrees under proof of London.

CONDITION 8TH.—The taxes of distillation which the tenders are obliged to pay for every imperial gallon of native liquor, according to the degree of the same liquor, are designated in the table A which is a part of this condition.

(a) The amount of distillation taxes shall be paid by the tenders at the Estate Office by means of a pass granted by the chief of the official distillery mentioning therein the quality, quantity and degree of the liquor, which after having realised that payment is pretended to remove to the shops or to the depot mentioned in the clause (b) of the Condition 6th.

(b) On seeing the acknowledgment of the payment of amount corresponding to quality, quantity and degree of the liquor to remove, the chief of the distillery shall grant leave to take the same liquor.

(c) For exporting, by sea, to the ports not comprehended in the Custom union, the landlords of villages situated at Damaun, can distill toddy at the permanent distillery of Benselor.

CONDITION 9TH.—The tenders are the only who have the right to sell native liquor at the shops competently permitted. They can sell also toddy according to the Condition 20th.

CONDITION 10TH.—The native liquor must be exposed for sale with the same degree and in the same state as was taken from the official distilleries; being strictly forbidden to add water to the same liquor, dilute it with mixture of other of inferior degree or adulterate it with other substances.

(a) The infractions of this condition, are said to be falsifications, punished by the Abkari rule of 31st December, 1879.

CONDITION 11TH.—It is forbidden to sell native liquors by a price superior to that of the respective table B which is a part of this condition.

(a) For each time that this condition is infringed, the tender infractor shall pay, after being prosecuted by the chief of the survey, a fine of 30 rupees, deducted from the amount deposited by him in order to be admitted for bidding, or from the fourth part advanced.

CONDITION 12TH.—It it not permitted to sell to the same person during the day, without permission of the fiscal officer, duly authorised, more than a imperial gallon of toddy or of native liquor.

Condition 13th.—It is considered illicit, and as that is expressly forbidden, the changing of toddy or native liquor for another articles and also giving any portion of those drinks as payment of a part or total salary of the labourers.

CONDITION 14TH.—Where there is a fair, public meeting or popular entertainment, only the tender of the shop there established can expose for sale native liquor, without being obliged to the duty or special leave.

CONDITION 15TH.—The tenders are obliged:

(a) To permit immediate entrance in the establishments to the survey officers.

(b) To show his account books to be examined and to take from them the necessary notes.

(c) To give monthly to the fiscal of Abkari a note of the movement and balance, that is, of the liquor entered and consumed in each shop; being responsible for its exactness.

CONDITION 16TH.—The shops of each division mentioned in the clause (a) of the 2nd Condition must be opened exactly on the first of the future month of September, subject to a fine of Rs. 20 for each not opened shop, fine that shall repeat from 24 to 24 hours till the fulfilment of the precept of this condition; and the remaining not exceeding the number prefixed in the circumscription, should be opened or closed with permission of the Commissioner of Abkari, according the exigences of consumption.

(a) The fine imposed by this condition shall be made effective by the same proceeding mentioned in the Clause (c) of the Condition 18th.

CONDITION 17TH.—The tenders are obliged to sell in each shop of native liquor of the degrees fixed in the Clause (a) of the Condition 7th.

(a) This liquor can be of mowra flower or of toddy, according to the exigences of consumption in the locality of each shop, provided that at half of the shops in each division, there might be always for sale liquor of mowra flower.

(b) At all the shops of Small Damaun, Catria and Campo dos Remedios, as well as of Dadra, Silvassa, Pipla (of Noroly) and Cadoly, the respective tenders are obliged to keep always for sale native toddy liquor of the permitted degrees, and especially of the quality called dobrado for consumption of the Christian population.

NOTICES.

PROVINCIAL ESTATE OFFICE OF INDIA.—*Continued.*

CONDITION 18TH—If, after being opened to the public the permitted shops, do not have these shops for sale, for more than 24 hours, native liquor mentioned in the Clauses (a) and (b) of the preceding Condition, the tender shall have to pay, for each infraction a fine of 20 rupees.

(a) If passing 48 hours after having incurred in the infraction mentioned in this Condition, the shop be not properly supplied and opened to the public, shall have to pay a new fine of the amount of 25 rupees.

(b) In cases of relaptions shall have to pay, for each time, a double of the respective fine for each infraction.

(c) According the proceeding of the Abkari fiscal the chief of Estate Office shall deduct from the amount deposited by the tender infractor, in order to be admitted for bidding, or from the fourth part advanced the amount of fines imposed by this Condition and its clauses.

CONDITION 19TH.—Each tender is obliged to buy any portion of native liquor, including toddy, lawfully confiscated in the territorial circumscription whose division of shops may have been adjudicated, paying at the competent station 70 per cent. of the price fixed in the respective table.

(a.) Also is obliged to buy, on current price at the nearest British District all the mowra flower that may be confiscated in his division according to the provincial decree No. 504 of 14th October 1884.

(b) At Nagar Avely is also obliged to buy from the rural administration, by the price indicated in the antecedent clause all the mowra flowers from the trees existing in the territorial circumscription, whose division of shops may have been adjudicated and the same administration shall order the said product may be directly conducted from the place where it was gathered to the respective official distillery.

CONDITION 20TH.—The tenders of the exclusive right for distillation and sale of native liquor can sell toddy in their shops, independently of any other special license, as are subject the tavern-keeper and sellers of toddy according the dispositions which regulate the selling of that drink.

CONDITION 21st.—The tenders of the exclusive right are obliged to pay at the Estate Office the total amount of the annual tax for tapping, correspondent to the number of date trees and for which tax they have been responsible at the act of bidding; whether they tap or not, in part or whole, of that number of trees.

(a) The licenses for tapping are to be passed by the Estate Office in proportion to their applications.

(b) They should realise the payment of the respective tax at once in each year of agreement or in parts as the rest that are permitted to tap trees.

CONDITION 22ND.—The payment of the price for bidding the exclusive shall be realised in four equal parts.

(a) The first that will serve as guaranty shall be paid in the same act of signing the respective agreement or at least five days after; the second on the 1st of following December the third on the 1st of March, and the fourth, finally, on the 1st of June of each year of the agreement.

(b) If the agreement might be in force for more than one year, the first part in the following year shall be paid on the 1st of September of each year, and the other at the time fixed in this Condition.

CONDITION 23RD.—The delay of any payment stipulated in the agreement of outbidding is subject to an interest of six per cent.

CONDITION 24TH.—The Government gives to the tenders the barracks that are existing or may be newly constructed for shops actually established at Nagar Avely, on payment of an annual rent of Rs. 12 for each barrack.

(a). The barracks that may be in want for shops or in need of reconstruction ought to be reconstructed by the tenders, receiving only from the forest administration the necessary materials of rajalum and reverting all the barracks to the public estate; after being over the outbidding agreement.

CONDITION 25th.—It is not permitted to the tenders of exclusive right to have in their shops and depots, on the day that is to finish their agreement, unless the quantity of native liquors calculated for consumption, during five days.—

(a) The new tenders are obliged to receive the part that may become of this quantity for consumption in their shops, during the first five days, by the price previously fixed by the Commissioner's Office with approbation of the competent authority.

(b) This price regulated according to what is current, ought to vary according to the quality and degree of liquor; degree that shall not be superior to 25 nor inferior 60 under proof of London.

(c) The new tenders are not obliged to accept liquor, without being previously classified fitted for consumption by the Commissioner's office of Abkari.

(d) All the liquor that by the Commissioner's Office may be classified unfit for consumption shall be rendered useless, without compensation to the tenders.

(e) All the portion of native liquor that may be found out at the shops with the tenders or their agents, exceeding the quantity calculated for five days according to this Condition, shall be lost by the tenders in favor of the public estate.

CONDITION 26TH.—The quantity of native liquor for consumption during the days, which shall be counted from the first to the fifth of September, proximo, is calculated to be 1,000 imperial gallons, being for Damaun six hundred gallons and four hundred for Nagar Avely.

(a) The tenders shall receive of this quantity of liquor a part that may become to them, for a probable consumption in their shops during those five days, by the following prices, inclusive the tax:—

1st. For an imperial gallon of mowra flower's liquor of 25 degrees, two rupees and nine annas, and of 60 degrees, one rupee and four annas.

2nd. For a imperial gallon of toddy liquor of 30 to 25 degrees two rupees and thirteen annas, and of 60 degrees, one rupee, six annas and five pies.

(b) The tenders are also obliged to receive from the respective official distilleries the mowra flower's liquor loss by the tender of the last triennium closed on the 31st August, 1889, in favour of estate and deposited in those establishments in following quantities:—at the distillery of Benselor, 82 gallons of 25° and 171 2-3 of 60°; at that of Ambly, 159⅔ of 60°; and at Cadoly 114⅓ of 60°; total: 82 gallons of 25° and 445 2-3 of 60, quantity that may be reduced on account of being susceptible to dry; as well as all the liquor that the actual tender may come to lose according to the clause (c) of the Condition 25th of the respective agreement, by the prices that follow, excluding the tax:—

1st. For a imperial gallon of mowra flower's liquor of 25°, eight annas and six pies, and of 60°, four annas and one pie.

2nd. For a imperial gallon of toddy liquor of 30° to 25°, one rupee, fifteen annas and eleven pies, and of 60°, fifteen annas and ten pies.

(c) For the effect of this Condition no portion of mowra flower's liquor or of toddy can be removed from the official distilleries, without being shown of having paid the respective tax of distillation.

CONDITION 27TH.—The measures adopted for selling native liquor are the imperial gallon and its submultiples; having also the tender in each shop measures stamped with public mark of 4, 2 and 1 drams, being forbidden to use or keep at the shops measures of another qualitty; on pain of being apprehended and a fine of five rupees be imposed for each infraction, fine that will be made effective by means of the proceeding mentioned in the Clause (c) of the Condition 18th.

CONDITION 28th.—The tenders and their sureties, duly bailed as principal payers, are immediately responsible for the outbidding exclusive right, and are subject to all the conditions and responsibilities specially consignated in the respective agreement, as well as to the rules and dispositions concerning to Abkari and in part not foreseen in the agreement to the conditions ordered to be published by the most excellent assembly of public estate in the official bulletin No. 3 of 1880.

(a) They are also responsible for any transgression committed by their agents, clerk or servants, against the present conditions or against the rules and dispositions about the Abkari.

(b) The tenders and their sureties, being married, shall produce the letter of attorney of their wives authorising the first to celebrate the outbidding agreement and the second for the prestation of the security of bailing.

REMARKS.

1st. In the respective term of agreement it shall declare that the tender and his surety are for the whole responsible as principal payers and bound up by their persons and goods, generally, had and to have, to fulfil faithfully the conditions of the agreement and to pay the damages resulting to the public estate for want or delay in fulfilment of any of the same conditions, on pain of the law, with express and formal renunciation of casual cases, used or unused, meditated or not meditated, without serving none of them and giving for expressed and declared all the clauses required by law.

2nd. Finally, the notices for outbidding, show the conditions which the interested must satisfy in order to be admitted to the public auction, according to the articles 12th to 17th inclusive of the rule of the date of 20th July, 1890.

Provincial Estate Office at Nova-Goa, 5th July, 1890.

JOSE NAVARRO D'ANDRADE,
Estate Inspector.

(True translation.)

Damaun, 11th July, 1890.

EVARISTO LOPES PEREIRA,
Official Translator.

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Twelve months... .... Rs. 26
Six months .... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Dores Street, Whitefriars, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn, London, Eng.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is here by given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 14th, to MONDAY the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate 12 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Monday, the 28th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1860.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1890.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 P.M. for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Harold R. King and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary & Treasurer,

Bombay, 3rd July, 1890.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to he notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English of any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Russulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli

Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpor*ead*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum*a*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*c*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoori
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhorail
Sanash
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.............................£21,615,967
Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ______________ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

Occupation ____________________

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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co. "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........................£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.................................£466,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.............................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMNTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2½ per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion...........................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
Third do. .... 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMA[illegible]

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs[illegible]
Half-yearly ....[illegible]
Quarterly ....[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETT[illegible] WEEKLY BUD[illegible]

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 1[illegible]
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,005
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	157½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
French	300	500	all	50	530
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
olkart	--	1,000	all	60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	450
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	385
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	560
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	410
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	730
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	305
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	235
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	755
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	465
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	745
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,172½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	2,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	595
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	30
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	970
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
nolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,230
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	500
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	240
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	21	400
estern India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	510
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	220 170
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	700
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,350
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	740
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1¼
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	1,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	17[illegible]	26¼	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	392½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 8th July :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,37,241	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,82,582	Dec.
Other Deposits	9,69,295	"
Post Bills	2,37,143	"
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,29,305	Dec.
Loans	9,97,280	"
Accounts of Credit	9,12,740	
Mercantile Bills	5,82,069	"
Cash at Head Office	12,08,496	Inc.
Do. at Branches	4,74,231	Dec.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Football at the Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Veterinary Association, 2-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday.—Clyde (s), from China ; Hibernia (s), Shields ; Arara (s), Cardiff ; Cuba (s), Glasgow ; Busheer (s), Marmugoa, &c. ; and Kistna (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday.—Inchorran (s), for Karachi ; C Towers (s), Rangoon ; and Ataka (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Imaum entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Kangra yesterday ; the s. s. Nyanza left it on Sunday.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton, Prevost, Boyd, Bateson, and Burges, *vs.* White—Messrs. Gray, Steel, Lovett, Jellett, and Holbrook. Play to commence at 5-15.

THEFT OF A GOLD RING.—Major J. Lloyds, of the Gloucester Regiment, reports the theft of a gold signet ring, valued at £4, from his residence at Colaba, on or about the 4th instant.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Medusa and s. s. Oriental entered the dock on Saturday ; the s. s. Busheer, s. s. Clyde, and s. s. Cuba yesterday ; the s. s. Kt. of St. John left it on Sunday.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Shewshunker Narayen, photographer, reports the theft of five currency notes for Rs. 10 each, from a cupboard in the studio, in the compound of the School of Arts, Hornby Road, on Sunday last.

EXECUTION.—Kassum Fakroodin *alias* Panghia, Mahomed Hoosein Ali Saheb, and Pandoo Mankojee, who were convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of committing the murder of Raghunath Moroba, in Clarke Road, will be executed at the County Jail, on Saturday morning, the 26th instant.

FOOTBALL.—Y. M. C. A. and Rovers Football Club. There will be a practice match on the Cooperage this evening at 5-30 sharp. The sides to be Y. M. C. A. forwards and Rovers backs and half backs *vs.* Rovers forwards and Y. M. C. A. backs and half backs. The Association Rules will be observed.

BURGLARY AT BYCULLA.—Mr. Hugh Monie, an engineer in the Technical Institute, Byculla, and residing in a room on the ground floor of the superintendent's bungalow, in the compound of the institute, reports that his room was entered by some person on Sunday night, and property consisting of wearing apparel, &c., to the value of Rs. 144, stolen therefrom.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, PAREL.—A general meeting of the Bombay Veterinary Association will be held at the college this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. Business :—1. Exhibition of Specimens. 2. Record of Cases by Mr. J. D. Parakh. 3. A paper by Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel. 4. Exhibition of pathological specimens under microscope and photographs of horses and cattle exhibited at the show.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE.—A correspondent writes :—With reference to the news para., which appears in the last Friday's issue of your paper, I beg to state that the charge of the Portuguese Consulate in Bombay has been made over to Mr. Celestino de Menezes, and not to Mr. Joao Maria da Silva, nephew of the Bishop of Damaun, as stated therein. The charge was given on last Thursday, in the presence of Messrs. N. Mousinho Soares and Nicolao d'Almeida.

PEARSE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of Pearse and Company, Limited, in voluntary liquidation, was held yesterday, at the offices of Messrs. Lidbetter and Company, the liquidators, for laying before them the final accounts of the liquidation. Mr. James Pearse was in the chair. It was resolved that the final accounts, prepared by the voluntary liquidators, be adopted ; and further that all the books and documents of the company be destroyed. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the college library on Tuesday, the 8th inst., Dr. Cowasji Hormusji in the chair. There were present Drs. J. P. Nicholson, N. N. Katruck, D. B. Master, S. D. Bharucha, K. B. Shroff, E. S. Bharucha, H. M. Masina, Vithul Balkrishna, H. E. Tavaria, A. V. Velkar, Jumnadas Premchund, A. A. Hatewalla, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorory secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. K. B. Shroff read notes of a case of pyopneumo thorax.

GAMBLING AT SOORTEE MOHLA.—Inspector Cobb, yesterday charged Meerbux Peerbux and three others, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, accused No. 1 with keeping a common gambling house, at Soortee Mohla, and he with the three others being found gambling therein on Sunday night last with cards and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Meerbux Peerbux was fined Rs. 20, two others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the fourth accused was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, this being the third time he was convicted on a similar charge.

BUDNEIRA MEDICAL DISPENSARY.—Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, the agent of the Berar Mill, offered a sum of money to build a dispensary at the town of Budneira, which sum having been accepted by Government, the necessary preparations were made and the ceremony of lying the foundation-stone of the building was performed last year. Subsequently it was found that double the amount of the first offer would be required, which Mr. Jehangir has signified his intention of expending, and the Political Resident of the province on behalf of the Government has thanked him for his prompt compliance with his request. It is expected that the new building will be ready about next Christmas. Mr. Vazifdar, the Berar Mill manager, takes much interest in pushing the work forward.

A PLUCKY SOLDIER.—On the evening of Saturday last, an occurrence took place at Upper Colaba, which but for timely assistance, might have proved fatal. A woman named Linga, aged about 14 years, having had a disagreement with her husband, threw herself into a well, near the Royal Artillery Sergeants' Mess. Sergeant Fergusson, R.A., the caterer coming out of the Mess shortly afterwards, heard her groans, and dressed as he was, pluckily jumped into the well to her assistance. The woman in the meantime had sank to the bottom ; Sergeant Fergusson dived and brought her to the surface, and she was taken out little the worse for her escapade. Sergeant Fergusson was then got out with but a small wound on the head. The well is about 25 feet deep, with 16 feet of water in it. The woman was at once removed to the G. T. Hospital.

THE THANA PARSEE SCANDAL CASE.—Lord Colin Campbell, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court yesterday, and applied for leave to file an appeal on behalf of Cooverbai, daughter of Eduljee Jamsetjee Makhania, from a sentence passed upon her by the Sessions Judge of Thana. Cooverbai was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding before the First-class Magistrate of Thana, and was, on conviction, sentenced by the Sessions Judge to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment. She appealed on the grounds that the conviction was against the weight of the evidence ; that it was not proved that she intentionally gave false evidence ; and that the sentence was excessive. Their lordships, without admitting the appeal, sent for the papers in the case.

A THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesteaday, Inspector Wilson charged Pedro Bedor and Rodrigues Francis, the former a domestic servant in the employ of John F. Misquitto, residing at Lady Jamsetjee Road, at Mahim, and the latter a notrious character, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, before Mr. P. Ryan, Pedro Bedar with committing theft as a servant of property consisting of gold jewellery and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 72, the property of his master on the 10th instant, and Rodrigues Francis with dishonestly receiving the said gold jewellery and disposing of the same knowing the said articles to have been stolen property. Accused No. 1 after committing the theft absconded and was arrested the same day and handed over to the police, who on searching his person found a portion of the stolen jewellery and the cash, and the remaining portion of the jewellery was found in the possession of a Marwaree, with whom it was pledged by the second accused. They were both convicted, Pedro was sentenced to three months' and Rodrigues to six months' rigorous imprisonment each

GENERAL INDIAN NEWS.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN THE PUNJAB.—The following story comes to us from Kishengarh :—A few days ago a Muhammadan Moulvie, named Sherraf-ul-Hap came here from Bombay and undertook the work of religious reform among the Muhammadan population of this town. A certain Muhammadan, who had expressed an intention of embracing Christianity, was brought to him, and the Moulvie, by way of punishment, ordered the man to be tied to a pillar of the mosque and flogged. This order was carried out in the presence of a large number of Muhammadans, and was subsequently brought to the notice of Babu Sunder Lal, the Prime Minister of the State, who ordered that the Moulvie should be turned out of the city. The Muhammadans opposed the Raj officials who came to see the Moulvie sent out of the Raj boundaries, and also threatened a riot. The Rajah of Kishengarh was immediately appealed to by the Muhammadan community, who marched straight to the palace and expressed a wish to see his Highness. The latter pacified the Muhammadans by countermanding the order of the Prime Minister. The Moulvie is therefore still here, and is engaged in teaching the Muhammadans how to pray, and other religious duties.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A STEAM TRAMWAY IN DACCA.—The Dacca-Shibaloy steam tramway scheme has been submitted to a subcommittee of the District Board of Dacca for consideration and report. The District Engineer has estimated the entire cost of its constructions to be ten lakhs and fifty two thousand rupees, including rolling-stock. It includes also cost of two steamers required for crossing the Padma and Dhaleswary rivers, which amounts to ninety thousand rupees. There are no Engineering difficulties in the way : only four canals are to be bridged over, which will cost Rs. 1,60,000. The line will tap a rich, prosperous and populous tract of East Bengal, and promises success.—*Engineering.*

TAKING CHLORODYNE.—On Friday at Calcutta Captain Arden, of the tug Clive, was placed before the officiating Northern Division Magistrate. It seems that in the morning he had swallowed half a bottle of chlorodyne. Dr. Chambers was sent for, declared his condition dangerous, and advised his immediate removal to hospital. When the police came, he wanted to fight them, and it required three constables to take him into custody. He became very violent, and threatened to shoot his family and the police. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar ordered him to be released on bail to to the amount of Rs. 100, which he refused to give, and was therefore remanded to jail.—*Englishman.*

THE EDUCATED YOUTH.—A Bengali lady now in England is not satisfied with the present specimens of native educated youth there. She writes lengthily to a vernacular weekly of Calcutta, stating that the natives who go to England for study only help to cover themselves and their countrymen with ridicule. She begs no more of them, and advises that distinguished natives should pay visits to England in order to produce a better impression on Englishmen. The lady, in short, it is to be feared, wishes exceptions to pass off for the rule, and rare natives to pose as common ones ; which is hardly fair and reasonable.

MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 5th July was 172, against 161 and 152 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 51. There were 10 deaths from cholera, against 15 and 6 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were 3 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 5 in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus, against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 64 and 15 respectively, against 41 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·7 per mille per annum, against 21·9, the mean of the last five years.

AN UNPROFITABLE ROBBERY.—There was a cruel disappointment recently at Rawalpindi, when some thieves, after excellent contrivances and at much risk, stole a wooden box from the office of the Commissary General. The theft effected, they carried the box to a safe place and proceeded to break it open. Imagine the disgust with which, instead of bullion and valuables, they found it stuffed with dusty Commissariat papers dealing with figures, and with nothing which a hard working thief of reasonable notions could take to himself. They left the box where it was, with the papers, and departed in an exceeding ill humour. Considering the good reason they had to be vexed, it is surprising that they forbore to destroy the offending papers ; which was as well, as they happened to be rather important ones to the State, however unprofitable to the thieves.—*Englishman.*

AN INEXPLICABLE ASSAULT.—An inexplicable assault was committed on a European gentleman at Lahore on Wednesday evening. Mr. Boyd, agent for Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. was leaving Lahore for Rawalpindi, and on arriving at the station, the coolie whom he had engaged to carry his things to the train, suddenly dropped them on the platform and struck Mr. Boyd on the face three times. A ticket-collector, on going to the gentleman's assistance, was similarly assaulted, and it was with great difficulty that the man was arrested and taken in charge by the police. The man is supposed to be mad and has been sent by the police to the Civil Surgeon for examination ; but from enquiries made, we learn that the native was formerly employed at the goods shed on the North-Western Railway, and was recently dismissed, and it is possible that he mistook Mr. Boyd for railway official.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

THE MYSORE KHEDDAS.—The revival of the Khedda operations in Mysore having created the necessity for a telephone line from Budipudaga, the base camp for Khedda operations, up to Morle, the Head-quarters of the Khedda Superintendent, and then up to Chamrajanagar, the Taluk Head-quarters, and as the Khedda operations have been extended to the Khankote jungles in the Heggadevanpete Taluk, the Mysore Government has obtained sanction from the Government of India, through the Assistant to the Resident, for the extension of telephone communications from post to post as may be found necessary in connection with Khedda work.—*Madras Mail.*

A MODEST STIPEND.—On the 10th instant, before the Town Magistrate of Bangalore, while a witness, who was about 40 years of age was being examined in connection with an assault case, he gave out that he earned a quarter of an anna a day in a ginger beer bottling business, maintained by a native and seemed to be quite content with his position.—*Ibid.*

WILD ANIMALS IN THE CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.—During last year two individuals were killed by wild animals in the Tiruvallur and Conjeveram Taluks of the Chingleput District by wild animals. The wild animals destroyed were 5 cheetahs, 1 bear, 2 wolves and 1 hyæna. 321 cattle were killed by wild animals and 485 by snakes, against 42 and 374 in the previous year, showing an abnormal increase in 1889-90.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following is a return of the rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Friday, 11th July :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Jabalpur	14	98	Nassick	8	29
Raver	6	60	Deolalee	7	37
Nimbora	8	55	Ghoti	19	10
Bhadli	7	80	Nargaon	12	63
Jalgaon	5	98	Warrengaon	7	5
Sirsoli	5	90	Hoodgi	5	47
Mhasawad	9	62	Mohol	2	51
Maheji	8	73	Madha	4	20
Pachora	11	47	Barsi Road	2	0
Kasgaon	8	30	Keim	3	50
Naidongri	6	37	Jehur	2	90
Challisgaon	9	0	Pomalwari	2	98
Nandgaon	8	49	Dexal	2	16
Munmar	7	12	Lanowli	58	61
Lassalgaon	5	37	Dhond	3	36
Kerwadi	5	64	Talegaon	10	47

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

Evensong, at 6-30 p.m.

THE *Dix Neuvieme Siecle* says that Princess Marie Leonida Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Charles (brother of Prince Lucien), is about to marry a poor lieutenant of infantry. Prince Charles opposed the marriage ; but his daughter, being of age, threatened legal proceedings, and the father gave way. The Princess possesses a fortune of three million francs.

NOT the least interesting feature of the Jungfrau Railway is the plan for keeping the speed of the cars within prescribed limits during the descent. Folding doors will be placed along the tunnel at short intervals, and will be kept closed, except during the passage of a car. The cars have moveable wings, which may be expanded by the guard until they nearly touch the tunnel lining. In this way (says *Industries*) the car becomes a kind of piston working in the tunnel as a cylinder, and the air acts as an automatic brake just as in the well-known dash-pots of Corliss engines. As the cars are also provided with several brakes of the usual type, it would seem as if the tourist need have little fear of such accidents as usually occur on inclined railways.

THE NIZAM'S ESCORT INCIDENT.

SEVENTH DAY.

ON Friday, July 10, the Special Court, consisting of General Campbell, Judge of the Suburban Court, (President), Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector General of his Highness the Nizam's Revenue, and Captain Beauclerk, Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Salar Jung Estates, re-assembled at the Suburban Judge's Court, Chudderghaut, to try the case in which a trooper of his Highness the Nizam's African Cavalry Guards, named Mahboob bin Maboorab, is alleged to have attacked three British officers, *viz.*, Lieutenant Gallie, 7th Madras Infantry, Lieutenant Brooksbank, 19th (P. W. O.) Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Holmes, 4th Madras Pioneers, on the Bund Road, on the 15th ultimo. Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Ramchandra Pillay, Pleader, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel, Pleader, watched the case on behalf of his Highness the Nizam's Government. The complainant was not represented by counsel.

The Court was again thronged. Among those present were the Nawabs Fatheh Nawaz Jung, (Home Secretary), Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Mehdi Ali) Political and Financial Secretary, Mahboob Yar Jung, Aide-de-Camp to his Highness the Nizam, Mr. Faridonji Jamshedji, Private Secretary to H. E. the Minister, Col. Nevill, Col. Prideaux, Deputy Judge-Advocate General, and Col Dobbs, Mrs. Nevill, Mrs. Dunlop, and some other ladies were accommodated with seats at the entrance to the Judge's room, immediately at the back of the bench.

The Court sat shortly after noon, when the President enquired if Lieut. Gallie was present, and it appeared that officer had not arrived. He, however, shortly afterwards put in an appearance accompanied by Lieutenants Brooksbank and Holmes.

President : Mr. Gallie, after the Court rose on Monday, we received a note from you declining to attend although summoned. Will you state your reason for this ?

Lieut. Gallie : I was ordered by my superior officer not to.

President : Why ?

Lieut. Gallie : I am unable to state his reasons.

President : Your counsel informed us you withdrew from the case ; will you tell us why you did so ?

Lieut. Gallie : We were told by our counsel that the evidence in favour of the theory of the defence was so strong that it was useless our going on. We wish it to be recorded that we did not intend any imputation as regards the fairness of the Court. We are perfectly satisfied as to that.

President : Anything else ?

Lieut. Gallie : We adhere to our first statement.

Captain Beauclerk : You mean your report to the Commandant ?

Lieut. Gallie : Yes, Sir.

The President : The Court is glad to hear you say you had no intention of throwing any imputation on its impartiality, and accept your explanation now given. We should like to say now that we cannot understand why our remark of last Saturday was misunderstood to mean that we had expressed any views as to the value of the evidence tendered by the witness. We gave no opinion as to whether the Court believed the witness or not, and our remark, as we mentioned when we made it, was only intended to save time. It was equally consistent with the supposition that the witness had spoken truly or falsely. Notwithstanding your withdrawal we must proceed with the enquiry. The President added, the Court wishes to call the five witnesses, whose name appear on the *punchnama.*

Mr. Inverarity, before calling witnesses for the defence, asked to be allowed to open his case.

The President : There is no charge framed.

Mr. Inverarity said he was not aware whether the Court was following the procedure prescribed for an enquiry into a case triable by a Court of Session, or that of a trial by a Court of Session.

The President said the proceedings conformed generally, but were not closely confined to the provisions of Section XXI of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Court had no objection to the learned counsel addressing it.

Mr. Inverarity then addressed the Court at some length. The learned counsel being never at a loss for a word, his speech proceeds smoothly as a stream, but with the rapidity of a torrent. We are, therefore, only able to give the pith of his arguments. He denounced the complainant, Lieutenant Gallie, and his brother officers, Lieutenants Brooksbank and Holmes, in forcible and very strong terms, declaring it to be his duty as counsel to characterise their statements as the reverse of truthful, and their conduct as distinctly discreditable. The following is a summary of Mr. Inverarity's remarks :—He commenced by saying that notwithstanding the officers had withdrawn from active participation in the proceedings, the Court had adopted the course which, in the circumstances, was not merely desirable but required in the interests of justice. Having regard to the aspect the case had been made to assume owing to the action of the officers themselves, it was incumbent on the Court to make a complete and thorough investigation—the facts must be threshed out in such a way as to leave no doubt whatever as to the truth. With regard to the prosecution theory, he submitted that making all due and every possible allowance for the officers, and particularly Lieut. Gallie, the utmost that could be said in their favour was that, being ignorant that the troopers of the Nizam's escort rode with drawn swords, they might, for a moment, and under the impulse of alarm, have imagined that a wanton attack had been made upon them. Such an idea could not have occurred to any one except in a great state of alarm. That feeling, however, would soon pass away, but the officers had admitted they were in a great rage and that their rage continued for two days. It was inconceivable how they could *bona fide* have persisted in their statements, inasmuch as the slightest reflection must have convinced them that, unless the sowar had been mad or his horse bolting, the idea of his risking serious injury by charging at full speed against the pole of a tonga was so improbable as to be almost impossible. Again, if the sowar had acted as he had done, it was clear from the position in which the officers had placed the tonga, when the Court proceeded to the site of the accident, that the sowar must have been in imminent danger of his horse falling over the small parapet at the side of the road into the drop below. Four accounts of the event had been given by the officers—(1) to the *Deccan Times* ; (2) to their Commanding Officer ; (3) to Mr. Rudra ; (4) to the Court. In the witness-box Lieutenant Gallie had not ventured to support the story he had told out of it with anything like confidence, and had wholly failed, when put on his oath, to substantiate the most material of his allegations—namely, that the sowar had made a deliberate cut at him. All that he had said was that the sowar had made a gesture preliminary to a cut. The description given of that gesture by Lieutenant Brooksbank differed materially from Lieutenant Gallie's, whilst Lieutenant Holmes, who must have seen what happened as well as Brooksbank, as they both turned round at the same time, admitted he had seen neither gesture nor cut. He (counsel) was ready to admit that Lieutenant Gallie might possibly, for an instant, have mistaken a gesture, which it was not unlikely had been made, for it was natural that the shock of the collison had thrown the sowar back and made him raise his sword. It was, however, a painful feature in the case that the officers had set to work to promulgate a sensational version of the incident, which version they must have known to be untrue. He (Mr. Inverarity) had been willing at first to believe that the Editor of the *Deccan Times* had improved on the account given to that paper by the officers themselves. But it had been shown that he had not so indulged his fancy. Although only a fortnight had elasped, Lieutenant Gallie had professed he did not remember what he had said in the *Deccan Times* office, and had denied that his object was to have his version published in that paper. His companions, on the other hand, had admitted that to be their express purpose. Now not only had Lieutenant Gallie confirmed that version in his report to the Commandant, but in his subsequent letter to Mr. Rudra, elicited with so much difficulty, he had explicitly stated that the account given in the *Deccan Times* was true. If such statements had been made in a moment of excitement, in the course of conversation, they might be set down as pardonable exaggeration, but it was a very different matter when officers sat down deliberately to pen an untrue report which they must have known would be attended with mischievous consequences. The learned counsel then stigmatised the accounts given by the officers outside the court as garbled accounts than which nothing could be further from the truth—accounts which were sufficient to deprive the evidence of Lieutenants Gallie, Brooksbank, and Holmes of all credit. A certain degree of probability had been lent to the *Deccan Times'* account, of which it would have been divested if the officers had confined themselves to a truthful statement of what had really happened—for instance, it appeared that his Highness the Nizam had seen the collision, whereas it was now admitted that he could not have done so. Although the officers had given an "absolutely untrue, absolutely garbled account of what had taken place, it was to be hoped they were not responsible for the sensational heading, 'Outrage on British officers,' which had been given to it. The learned counsel then proceeded to analyse and compare the divergent statements made by the officers, with reference to all the material points in the case, which statements, he submitted, were utterly irreconcileable with the truth. Referring to the officers' description of the injuries they had sustained, Mr. Inverarity observed that what those gentlemen had called 'a slight exaggeration' he preferred to describe by a far stronger and more appropriate term. When tested their accounts differed *toto cælo* from one another, and after representing themselves as crippled, the actual damage done resolved itself to a bruise or bruises on Lieutenant Gallie's shin, which no one had seen. It was to be hoped for the credit of the British Army that there were not many officers in her Majesty's service who would thus magnify so slight, so trifling an injury. This, Mr. Inverarity contended, showed that the officers intended to lay the foundation for a claim for damages against his Highness the Nizam. Indeed, the conduct of the officers in this respect was so suspicious as to give rise to a very unpleasant impression. On two occasions the officers had given different versions to the one in the box, and for exaggeration of that sort made in an official report, Mr. Inverarity repeated, there was no excuse. If Lieutenant Gallie could not have gone further than he did in the box, he must have known that he had no grounds of complaint against the sowar, therefore, it was submitted that, according to the complainant's own showing, he had no case. The evidence of Lieut. Brooksbank took the case no further. The evidence of Lieut. Holmes amounted to nothing, so far as the accused was concerned, whilst the evidence of all the other witnesses produced by the prosecution was entirely in his favour. In one part of his evidence, Lieut. Gallie had stated the sowar's horse was under control, but he had previously sworn he did not know whether the sowar was running away. It was, therefore, quite certain he was not clear in his own mind on the point, whilst he had said that, if the horse was really bolting, he was prepared to admit the collision was an accident. The version given by the driver of the tonga was quite natural and evidently truthful. The learned counsel then made numerous citations from the evidence given by the officers with a view to show, as he said, that they were hopelessly at variance as to the actual facts of the collision. As to the evidence of Captain Bailey, and the statement made after a hurried and imperfect enquiry, that the sowar had first turned down the road leading to Bashiri Bagh, Mr. Inverarity said this slight discrepancy was quite immaterial. It was proved, and practically admitted, or at all events, it could not be seriously disputed, that the bolt had commenced at the centre sluice in the middle of the tank, and not at the cross roads. The Sergeant had a rambling and confused way of describing, and it was quite possible either that he had made a mistake or that Capt. Bailey was mistaken as to what he had said, or had mixed up two statements. The only motive Lieut. Gallie had been able to assign was that the sowar was trying to clear the tonga out of the Nizam's way ; but this is, the theory of the prosecution, was, Mr. Inverarity submitted, entirely upset by the fact that his Highness, up to the last moment, had intended to return by the Bashiri Bagh Road. Consequently, the sowar had no object in clearing the tonga away from the Saifabad road. The sowar's conduct after the collision showed that the horse had all along been bolting. In conclusion, counsel said it had never been part of his case that the officers had at the outset, alleged what they believed to be untrue. Being gentlemen of weak nerves they gave a flight to their own invention—the alleged sword-cut was a flower of fancy which they perhaps believed in at the time they were dazed and giddy, and perhaps did not believe. The ridiculous story of the horse having slackened its speed was a pure invention contradicted by Lieutenant Brooksbank. The officers' story was so contradictory, so grossly improbable, that it would be impossible to convict the accused, whose account had been shown to be true, whilst that of the prosecution had been negatived. It had practically been admitted that the charge was unsustainable, and that being so, the officers would have adopted the more manly and the more honest course if they had that day come into Court and admitted the truth—namely, that the collision was a pure accident.

The first witness for the defence, Bucham, coachman to Mr. Faridonji Jamshedji, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Minister, was called and said :—I saw the sowar collide with the tonga on the bund I was standing in front of my horses, and the tonga was coming from Saifabad. We were close to the opening leading to the bund. I was about 20 yards away from the tonga. When I first saw the sowar he was about 40 yards away from me and was coming like lightning. He was trying to pull in his horse, but it would not stop. He passed less than a yard from me. I saw the horse run into the tonga. The horse was running away with the sowar. I told Mr. Faridonji what had happened—that there had been a collision. Whilst I was there I heard no one suggest that the collision had been wilfully caused by the sowar.

By the Court : Besides Mr. Faridonji's, Mr. Molesworth's carriage was there. My horses were facing Saifabad way, and Mr. Molesworth's towards Secunderabad.

The second witness, John James Gilbert, coachbuilder and livery stable keeper, said : On Sunday, the 15th June, I was out driving with Mr. Moraes. We were going from Saifabad towards the bund. I saw a sowar coming towards us—this was near a well opposite the Nizam's palace. The sowar's horse was bolting. It passed quite close to my carriage. The sowar was trying to stop the horse—his feet were not in the stirrups, which were dangling against the horse's side. After he passed, the horse swerved to the right under a tree, the sowar had to stoop to save himself from being dashed by the branches. I have no doubt at all that the horse was running away and uncontrollable. When I got to the bridge at the Saifabad end of the bund, I saw a tonga, to which an accident had happened, belonging to my branch establishment at Secunderabad. I told my syce to go and enquire what was up. He came back, and made a statement to me. That syce was a substitute. He is not in my service now, and I don't know where he is. I drove up the bund a short distance, and turned back again. As I returned I pulled up and spoke to the tonga coachman myself. He said that a city sowar, on a bolting horse, came and dashed against his tonga. I heard nothing from any one that evening to lead me to suppose it was not an accident. It was between 6 and 7 when I saw the bolting sowar. I met the Nizam, after I had seen the sowar, before I got to the tonga.

By the Court : I was driving in an open carriage. I saw the sowar about 50 yards before he came up. After he passed I turned round to look at the sowar. I saw three gentlemen walking towards Secunderabad, but I can't say if they were officers. The pony was hurt, and is unable to work yet. There are some marks on its body, and I fancy it is gone in the loins. When I saw the sowar passing near the tree, I said to Mr. Moraes, "He's down, he's down !"

By Captain Beauclerk : I never got complaints from any of my coachmen or syces as to the conduct of the Nizam's sowar. They would complain to me if they had cause.

Arthur Moraes, Assistant Director of Music to his Highness the Nizam, who was in the carriage with Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Gilbert.

By the Court : The tonga-wallah spoke in Hindustani to us. I cannot say what word he used for 'bolting.' I can speak Hindustani fairly. I understood from the way he described it that he meant the horse "bolted." He said, I think, '*bar ghya.*' I did not observe the sword in the sowar's hand as I saw him pass, but I saw a flash. There were some carriages at the bund, but I cannot say whose they were.

Henry Bridges Molesworth, Civil Engineer, said : On the evening of the 15th June I was boating on the tank with Mr. Faridonji. I had my trap there. I saw Mr. Faridonji's carriage standing near the Nakka. The syce said there was an accident, and that a pony was killed. I went to the spot with Mr. Faridonji. The tongawalla said the sowar's horse had run away and run into the tonga. It was not until some days afterwards that I first heard it said that the tonga was run into on purpose. I know Hindustani fairly well, but I can't repeat the words the tongawallah used.

By the Court : No complaint was made to me at the time either by the tongawallah or any one else.

George Gilbert, of the firm of J. J. Gilbert & Son, coachbuilders and livery stable keepers, said : The tonga to which the accident occurred belonged to our establishment in Secunderabad. It was brought back there on the night of the 15th. I did not see the driver Baloo that evening. No complaint was made to me that evening that the sowar had run into the tonga on purpose, but my father told me that evening that the tonga had met with an accident. At 6 the next morning I saw the driver Baloo ; he told me he was coming from Saifabad, and an African sowar had run into his tonga. That the horse was bolting. He also told me that he did not know whether the sowar was alive or dead. He sympathised with the sowar. He said nothing more about the accident. He made no complaint at all about the sowar. Later on the same morning Lieut. Gallie came, accompanied by two officers. I first saw them at the stables. Lieut. Gallie asked me why I had commenced repairing the tonga so soon. I told him I had to do so, or I would be the loser if I did not. He seemed to be angry about my beginning to repair it. He gave me to understand he was going to take action in the matter.

Mr. Dunlop : What action ?

Witness : Against the Nizam's Government.

President : Did he say that ?

Witness : Yes.

Captain Beauclerk : Was anybody else present when he said that ?

Witness : Yes, the other two officers, and my work people who do not understand English. Witness continuing said. They saw the tonga. On being asked by one of the other officers I searched for a sword cut, but there was none. One of the gentlemen, whom I have since ascertained to be Lieutenant Holmes, said that I ought to sue for damages also. They told me they were going to Mr. Forbes, the pleader. I heard them tell the driver to take them there. The pony is lame in the hind leg, and there is a contusion on the back. I don't know that he has any internal injury. I did not tell any of the officers the poney had internal injuries. They came about 11 a. m. Neither of them appeared to be injured, and neither of them complained of any injury.

By the Court : I have not received any compensation as yet ; but I have been promised compensation by the Minister. (H. S. 200.) I value the pony at Rs. 100, and the cost of repairing the damage at Rs. 45.

Captain Beauclerk. So, that you have been well paid ?

Witness : Yes, but I also lost the hire of the tonga Rs. 3 a day for 15 days. There was, therefore, not occasion for my suing the Nizam's Government. I am perfectly certain the officers gave me to understand that they were going to sue the Nizam for damages. Lieut. Gallie told me so. I think Lieut. Brooksbank had left for a moment at the time, but Lieut. Holmes was present, and must have heard what Lieut. Gallie said.

Re-examined : My father sent in a claim for Rs. 250. He made that claim in this letter, dated the 21st June, to Mr. Faridonji. It is since then that we have received the promise of the Rs. 200.

Mr Inverarity here called for letters from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Minister to Mr. Gilbert, senior, dated the 18th and 23rd June. In the first of these, alluding to the accident, Mr. Faridonji asked for an estimate of the damage done, for which, the latter said, Mr. Gilbert would be compensated. In the second, Mr. Faridonji wrote that his Excellency considered the claim of Rs. 250, which Mr. Gilbert had submitted, excessive, inasmuch as his Excellency thought Rs. 150 would be amply sufficient to cover the loss Mr. Gilbert had sustained. However, his Excellency had been pleased to award the sum of Rs. 200, and the Political and Financial Secretary had been desired to instruct the Accountant General to send Mr. Gilbert a cheque for that amount on the Treasury.

Fifth witness : Syed Azmut Ulla, Police Sowa, saidr : I was on escort duty the evening the collision with the tonga took place. I was riding in my place in front of all. A sowar from behind passed by me crying out *hatao* ! *hatao* ! (get out of the way !) The man was a *Siddi*. I can't recognise him. I was at the sluice, nearest to the Nakka, when the man passed me. I tried to stop him with my hand, he passed so close to me. When I lost sight of him he was just beside the Nakka, his horse still bolting. The coachman made signs to me to take the Saifabad road. If I had not got those signs, I should have remained stationary at the cross roads. When I got there I looked to see where the sowar had gone. On reaching the Nakka I looked round for orders which way to go.

By the Court : I don't know at what distance I am always stationed from the escort. His Highness had started that day from the *Purana Haveli* palace in the city.

Abdul Razzack, Daffadar of Police, said : I was on duty at the Nakka at the end of the bund the evening the collision took place. I was standing on the steps of the verandah when the sowar passed. The sowar was 100 paces from the Nakka when I first saw him. The horse was out of control, and the sowar was pulling at him with both hands. He was shouting out loudly *hatao* ! *hatao* ! His throat was getting dry. I mean he appeared exhausted. He came at a gallop and passed at a gallop. I saw the horse run into the tonga. At that time I was in the verandah of the Nakka. The sowar fell from his horse, his saddle was empty. The sowar fell to the ground, but had still one foot in the stirrup. His right leg was in the stirrup. It was an accident. After the collision the sowar went away, and I went up to the tonga and spoke to the *sahebs*. I asked them their names and they abused me. They did not give me their names.

What did they say ?—Damned fool.

Did they say you were a damned fool or that they were damned fools ? (laughter.)

Witness continuing : They then walked towards Secunderabad.

By the Court : When the sowar fell to the ground, I cannot say what happened to the horse as I was 100 yards away. When I got to the tonga the sowar had run away. When the sowar collided with the tonga, the sowar fell down and the horse did not stop. I was on the steps and I could see. It was dark. I could not see whether he mounted or not. I could not see the sowar remount. There was a little light. I can't say what time elapsed between his falling and his getting on again. I cannot even say whether it was half a minute or half an hour, or one minute or five minutes as we have no watches. I went to the tonga directly the accident took place. I know a *punch* was held. This is my signature to the *punchnama*. The accused was not present when the statements in the *punchnama* were taken, and no notice was sent to him that they would be taken. I recognise the accused as the sowar in question. I did not ask his name, nor did I speak to him.

Shaik Imam, police jawan, said : I was on duty at the Saifabad Palace about four weeks ago. His Highness the Nizam came there about 7 p. m. Before that, I saw a sowar on a run away horse shouting *hatao* ! *hatao* ! I don't know whether his feet were in the stirrups or not. He did not stop the horse while he was within my sight ; he was trying to do so. The police sowar asked me where the sowar had gone, and how the horse was going. I told him the horse had gone towards the *Risala* lines. I told him the horse was going uncontrollable. I recognise the accused as the man.

Mohideen Sheriff, customs peon, said : I was standing at the customs' naka the night a tonga was run into by a sowar's horse. The sowar passed in front of me and beyond. His horse was uncontrollable, and the sowar was trying to pull him in. I saw the collision—it was an accident. The sowar collided and then went on pulling his horse. The sowar did not fall off his horse. I did not go to the tonga with the police.

By the Court : I was one of the signatories to the *punchnama*. I cannot write, but I put my mark. I stated then what I have stated now. I did not know the man who made the *punchnama*. I did not say at the *punch* that I asked the sowar's name.

The *punchnama* was then read to the witness who said, the statements therein that the sowar fell from his horse, that his hat also fell off, and that the sowar stayed a while and then mounted and rode off, are not true. Nobody read over the *punchnama* to me before I signed it. I have no recollection of what the *punchnama* states. Another customs peon and a police jawan also attended the *punch*.

Lall Mahomed, customs peon, deposed that he saw the collision and that it was an accident. The sowar after colliding rode off. I cannot read or write. No one in my presence asked the sowar for his name, nor did he refused to give it. I never said so when the police were making the *punchnama*, or that he fell from his horse. I did not go with the daffadar of the police to the *sahebs* after the collision. I did not hear what was said there. I did not tell the Police Ameen I had heard the *saheb* abusing the daffadar.

By the Court : I was one of the *punch*. Nobody read the *punchnama* to me. I made no mark on it, but merely gave my name and father's name to the police. A jemadar of the police wrote this *punchnama* in my presence close to the Nakka.

Mr. Inverarity said another witness had been summoned, but she had refused to receive the summons on the ground that she was not properly described. The learned counsel said he did not care by what name the witness was called. All he wanted was her evidence. A fresh summons was then directed to be issued to this witness.

The Court then adjourned until Saturday.—*Deccan Times.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to the 7th July last :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from the 1st April to the 5th July 1890	5,507,900
Balance to be remitted from the 6th July 1890 to 31st March 1891	9,481,100

AN extremely interesting sale took place at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, the other day. The lots, over forty in number, consisted of original MSS. of works, chiefly by Wilkie Collins, together with a few of Charles Dickens's. A collection relating to the play of "The Frozen Deep," the joint production of the two authors, was knocked down for £300 ; the original MS. of the "Woman in White" fetched £320 ; that of "No Name" £55, "Armadale" 101, "The Moonstone" £125, and "The New Magdalen" £22. The complete MS. of "The Perils of Certain English Prisoners," the Christmas number of *Household Words* for 1857, by Dickens and Collins, with notes and letters by the former, were sold for £200. The total of the sale reached over £1,300.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, *London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word* "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY *from all other Aperient Waters.*

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the
HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER *of the* APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, *London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, iritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF GLOBE LAMPS, CUPBOARD, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJI, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the Official Assig[illegible] in re Foolchand Culliandas, an insolvent, consisting of globe lamps, pictures, mirror, panorama balls, clock cupboard, gadi. pillows, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

THE advices given in our report of Saturday evening's date are the latest to hand through Reuter concerning Produce and Finance; and private messages report no further change in Silver in London on that day.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The monthly statistics of shipments of Cotton Goods and Twist to India, for the month of June, show a material falling off in the missions to this port, compared with those for May, the decrease in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* having been 12¼ million yards, and in *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* 1¾ million yards and 5½ million yards, respectively, the contraction in the latter case being very marked. Shipments of *Twist* also were some half million lbs. less than in the previous month. As against the shipments for June last year, however, while some diminution is shown in supplies of *Plain Cottons*, and good deal in *Printed* and in *Twist*, an increase is apparent in the item of *Coloured Cottons.* We have now the figures for the first half of the present year, and, compared with those for the corresponding period in 1889, they show on the leading line of *Plain Cottons* a falling off of some 35 million yards, and of 10 million yards in *Printed Cottons*, while in *Coloured Cottons* an increase of nearly 8 million yards is shown. Shipments of *Twist* for the last six months were about ¼ of a million lbs. less than in 1889. Turning to the sister Presidencies, we find a large increase in shipments of *Plain Cottons* to Calcutta, and the reverse to Madras, both as against the previous month and June last year, the other items not showing any great difference in either comparison.

Bombay.	June 1890.	May 1890.	June 1889
Plain Cottons ...yds.	22,350,000	34,600,000	23,600,000
Coloured Cottons „	4,150,000	5,95 ,000	3,400,000
Printed Cottons „	2,500,000	8,000,000	6,300,000
Twist...............lbs.	600,000	1,050,000	1,000,000
Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons ...yds.	90,750,000	74,000,000	54,750,000
Coloured Cottons „	5,000,000	5,400,000	6,550,000
Printed Cottons „	4,100,000	3,750,000	3,550,000
Twist...............lbs.	1,100,000	1,550,000	700,000
Madras.			
Plain Cottons...yds.	7,800,000	11,100,000	10,300,000
Coloured Cottons „	1,900,000	1,700,000	3,150,000
Printed Cottons „	2,000,000	2,250,000	2,650,000
Twist............lbs.	1,150,000	1,250,000	1,900,000

Bombay only.	6 months 1890.	6 months 1889.
Plain Cottons ..yds.	2,35,400,000	2,70,209,000
Colored Cottons „	32,350,000	24,374,000
Printed Cottons „	45,650,000	55,571,000
Twist...............lbs.	6,950,000	7,170,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 9,27,716
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„ 2,04,386
Other Deposits	Inc.	„ 6,80,408
Government Securities	Inc.	„ 1,35,808
Loans	Dec.	„ 10,47,906
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 21,285
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„ 95,532
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„ 22,33,251

The further reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates in the middle of last week indicated the increasing abundance of Money; and the expansion of the Cash Balance to 155¾ lakhs by the end of last week, showing an increase of nearly 22⅜ lakhs since the previous Saturday, is only what might have been looked for. A spasmodic spirit of animation in one branch of our export trade has subsided in presence of a still advancing exchange; and the flat feeling which has settled down upon business generally is illustrated by the figures which we give above, and which show a further falling off in trade requirements represented by some 17½ lakhs; the Cash Balance having been helped last week by a material increase in Government Deposits.

COTTON.—A small business in this staple is reported again to-day in a quiet market, under 1,000 bales in the aggregate having been placed. These consisted principally of Julgaum, at Rs. 176; and Indore Ginned, at Rs. 185; the balance being made up of Dharwar, at Rs. 183½ per candy. Prices are quoted as before.

The official telegraphic advices to hand to-day state that no rain had fallen at Beawar in the Bengal circle, nor at Wadwan and Bhownugger in the Dhollera circle, since the middle of last week, and in all those districts it was much needed. At Broach also there had been no further rain, but to the advantage of the crop, a break in the weather having been much needed. Cotton sowing was making good progress at Agra; the plants were flourishing in the Oomraotee circle generally, though they required more rain at Barsee; in the Dhollera circle sowing was completed at Veerumgaum and was making good progress at Dhollera itself, though only begun at Wadwan, and retarded in some parts of Bhownugger, owing to scanty rain.

WHEAT.—Only a moderate business for export has been passing to-day, and the tone of the market cannot be called more than steady; but quotations are unaltered for all kinds.

SEEDS remain quiet, with but a slight enquiry from shippers, and only a small business is reported on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	799	bales.
Wheat	17,673	cwt.
Linseed	1,358	„
Groundnuts	1,528	„
Castor Seed	1,759	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at our last quotations; but takers of tonnage are scarce, and no business of importance has been reported again to-day.

EXCHANGE has been firm in tone and advancing all day, and closes with an upward tendency. Bank Telegraphic, for future transfer, was placed in the morning, at 1s. 6 11-16d., which became the ready rate at closing, 1s. 6¾d. having been available for the early months of next year. 1s. 6 31-32d. became the best rate for three months' sight Credits ready, and 1s. 7d. for forward delivery. We quote:—

Banks Bills on Demand		1s. 6¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 6 11-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 6 13-16d.	„
Credits	„	1s. 6 31-32d. to 1s, 7d.	„
Francs	„	1·99¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has advanced about ¼ per cent. to day under the influence of the news regarding Silver legislation in America, 102 13-16 having been quoted for Fours for cash and the next settlement, with the August account at 103¾, and at closing 1-16 higher was named the rate for May being 102⅞ for 4½ per cents. 104½ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been a much improved feeling in this market to-day with respect to Cotton Mill shares, leading to enhanced rates in a number of cases, and we note an advance of Rs. 20 in Sholapore; of Rs. 15 in Alliance; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Colaba Land and Mill, Jewraj Balloo, Swadeshi, and Queen; of Rs. 7½ in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Khatao Muccunjee, Lukmidas, and New Great Eastern, at our quotations. Otherwise the market has been quiet and unchanged.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅜d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.	96½
3 per cent. French Rentes	91¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. „	80⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
Bar Silver	48⅝d. per oz.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MONKS—DE BAILLOU-GOLDMANN—June 23, at the Church of Corpus Christi, Strand, by the Revd Frederick Skrimshire, Charles, eldest son of P. Monks of Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Surgeon-Major, India's Medical Service, to Blanche marie Louise, younger daughter of the late Captain L A de Bai lou of the French Army, and granddaughter of the late Colonel Count de Baillou, and widow of Max Goldmann.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DOBBIN—July 3, at Fort Munro, the wife of Captain W J K Dobbin, 1st Sikhs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WOOD—ANDERSON—July 7, by the Rev H Rylands Brown, assisted by the father of the bride, Harry Wood, Assistant Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, to Edith, third daughter of the Rev James H Anderson, Baptist Missionary Society.

DEATHS.

CONNEW—July 6, at Nellie Tea Estate, Nowgong, Mary Ann Matilda, relict of the late Capt H B Connew, H M M S aged 72.

THOMPSON—June 6, at Wane House, Sandown, Isle of Wight after a short illness Jean Muriel Menzies, the beloved daughter of Andrew Charles Guy and Katherine Thompson, Solal Estate, Nowgong, Assam, in her seventh year.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1890.

THE views of the Government of India on the state of the police in this Presidency have been lately discussed in these columns. But a brief examination of the opinions recorded by that Government on the police in other provinces of India will not be unprofitable. It is satisfactory to find that whatever shortcomings may exist in the Bombay police administration the state of things is not nearly so unsatisfactory here as it is elsewhere. The situation in Bengal especially appears to be very grave. Although crime in the Lower Provinces is stated not to be positively great, yet certain offences show a tendency to increase; an unduly large proportion of crime actually occurring is not brought to the notice of the police or of the magistrates, and is therefore never inquired into. In a majority of the cases into which the police enquire, the result is fruitless, and of the persons that are brought before the courts a disproportionate number are acquitted. In fact, upwards of 70 per cent. of serious crime goes unpunished in Bengal, whilst at least 90 per cent. of the most dangerous offences against property remains undetected. The Governor-General in Council reads with much concern the dismal record of Bengal criminal statistics, and fully recognises the gravity of the facts disclosed in the inquiries into the state of crime. Apart from defects in the organisation and constitution of the police department, it is noted that there is an increasing want of sympathy on the part of the general public with the police; while the landholders, upon whom the law imposes the obligation of reporting crime, are losing their influence over the peasantry. Turning to the Punjab we find that there has been a substantial increase of crime in some districts of the province, especially in thefts and burglaries, in murders and violent attacks on the person, and in mischief, particularly in the burning of hayricks and stacks of fodder. The Government of India consider that this is primarily due to an insufficient and inefficient police; but at the same time it is stated that the courts do not inspire the same awe as they did, while they require better proof than formerly, and that pleaders have increased in numbers, while Government is not sufficiently represented in prosecutions. The Bombay Presidency may certainly derive considerable consolation from the description of the state of Bengal and the Punjab. It is always comforting to know that our neighbour's affairs are in a greater state of confusion than our own. In each of these provinces the remedy to be provided consists chiefly in the increase of pay and allowances in the subordinate grades of the police. In the Central Provinces there is little organised crime, and though more complaints are made to the police and the courts than formerly, there is a diminution in actual crime. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested, however, shows a slight deterioration in the work of the police; and the strength of the department is said to be barely adequate, while the rank and file are underpaid. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no increase of crime or increasing failure to prosecute crime to conviction on any such scale as to excite apprehension. At the same time it is admitted that the police much needs to be improved. The subordinate police are underpaid, and to a great extent corrupt; while, on the other hand, the police are required to attain a much higher standard than formerly. They have also to contend with crime under conditions very different from those which obtained even ten years ago. In Madras, crime has largely diminished, but there has been some falling off in detection; and the ratio of convictions to persons placed before the courts is not so good as it was. On the whole, the result of the inquiry into the state of crime and the operations of the police in the Madras Presidency is unexpectedly reassuring. The defects, however, in the administration are noted, and the remedy of increase of pay, as elsewhere, is pointed out. The letters of the Government of India to the various local Governments are couched in identical terms as regards the working of the criminal courts, the weakness of the native magistracy, the jury system, the treatment of habitual offenders, and the status of prosecutors. The opinion is also in each case recorded that an examination of the statistics which have come under discussion in the present inquiry has shown that the statements which record the result of police action require to be considerably modified and improved. Of this there is no doubt. The principal statement, which goes yearly to the Government of India, known as Statement A, Part I. looks more like a dozen pages of Bradshaw rolled into one than anything else; and, among the experts even no two persons have been found to interpret it alike. Much greater simplicity in the matter of forms is required. As the general question of police reform has been brought prominently to notice, it is to be hoped that the improvements suggested will be carried out before interest in the matter is allowed to abate.

THE China papers which reached us by yesterday's mail deal somewhat freely with the proposals of the Viceregal authorities at Canton, in regard both to the additional *lekin* on opium and to that on yarn. As to the latter, the latest news is that the difficulty is all but over. The Hongkong *Overland Mail*, of the 26th June, announced that negotiations had been going on for some days between the Kowloon Commissioner of Customs and the Viceroy, the result of which was a compromise which it was expected would prove satisfactory to the trade. It was still intended to impose an additional duty, but the rate originally proposed was to be abandoned, and the lekin, it was expected, would not exceed half the import duty—five per cent.—sanctioned by the Treaty of Tientsin. We gather from the Hongkong paper's account of the matter, that the position of the yarn importers is anything but one of helpless subjection to the caprice of the Chinese authorities. The Treaty of Tientsin fixed an import duty of five per cent. *ad valorem.* But owing to the uncertainty of the internal provincial duties it was impossible to make any specific arrangement in the treaty in regard to them, and it was therefore stipulated generally that on payment of an additional sum not exceeding two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, a transit-pass should be given freeing goods from provincial dues. The negotiator who has lately been to Canton has apparently made use of this stipulation to demonstrate to the Viceroy that the proposal to farm out the *lekin* and allow the contractors to charge largely augmented internal dues was against the treaty. The position of the trade seems clear, and the Imperial Customs Commissioner has shown great and creditable independence in insisting upon it before the Canton Viceroy. As important as the reduction which has been all but consented to is the abandonment of the idea of farming the increased *lekin* to a syndicate. There would be all the difference in the world between an impost levied by the Imperial maritime Customs authorities and one levied by a syndicate of tax-farmers whose agents would almost certainly be corrupt and extortionate, and whose operations would at the best be a serious hindrance to trade. Apparently what is chiefly wanted is a general recognition of the transit passes which cover the inland movements of cotton goods, and which are not recognized in Southern China as they are in the North. The Hongkong paper observes upon this point that "with a little perseverance the recognition of the passes could be enforced as effectively as it has been in the North; and with their recognition would disappear all the perturbing influences to which trade is subject on account of the varying levies made by native officials." This is a matter which those who are interested in the trade should lose no opportunity of fighting upon, for the difference of a settlement of excise duties, once for all, at the port of entry, and a satisfaction *in transitu* of the capricious demands of provincial authorities must be enormous. However this may be, we are glad to give prominence to the fact that the bark of the Canton Viceroy turns out to be worse than his bite, so that the threatened increase in *lekin* will in all probability turn out to be a measure much less serious for the Bombay mill industry than it at first seemed likely to be. In regard to the extra lekin on opium, it appears that Li Hung Chung has endeavoured to act in direct violation of the agreement of 1886, under which the Imperial Customs are entrusted with the collection of the import duty as well as the *lekin.* It has been pretended that despite the splendid organization of the Customs service under Sir Robert Hart, a considerable quantity of opium is smuggled into the Two Provinces, and in this case, as in the case of the yarn and cotton duties proposed, a syndicate come forward who are willing to cure all that if they may be allowed to charge an extra five *mace* on every ball of opium that goes into the provinces. This would be against the Additional Article of the Cheefoo Convention, which gives the British Government the right to terminate it at any time should the transit certificate be found not to confer on the opium complete exemption from subsequent taxation. Apparently the action taken by the British representative at Pekin has sufficed to prevent this attempt to set aside, for obviously personal and corrupt reasons, the plain stipulations of the Treaty.

THE enquiry upon which a Special Commission has been engaged at Hyderabad for nine days has ended in a declaration from the Commissioners that there is nothing against the accused sowar. The result will surprise no one who took the original accounts of the episode with the customary grain of salt. Three weeks ago, while careful not to anticipate the finding of the Commission, we ventured upon discussing in the light of inherent probability the sensational narratives which had found their way into local papers, and which, as we said, made very large demands indeed upon human credulity. The public were therein asked to believe that a trooper in attendance upon the Nizam had deliberately broken out of the ranks of the escort, and had so far forgotten the presence of his Sovereign as to make an unprovoked attack almost in his presence upon three British officers. If this were not on the face of it sufficiently improbable, there was the additional improbability that the trooper, having violated discipline by breaking out of ranks, had imperilled his own neck by riding straight into a vehicle, and that he had completed a foolhardy exploit by aiming a cut with his sword at three unarmed men—not only aiming, moreover, but missing his aim as well. The presumption, we say, was against the story, and when those who were responsible for it were given an opportunity of substantiating it, they altogether failed. The three young officers who stood in the position of complainants in the case were as weak a set of witnesses as ever appeared in court. One admitted that his recollection of the occurrence was "exceedingly foggy." Another admitted that the letter to their Commanding Officer detailing the episode was written in a great rage. The newspaper account which originated in these young men's *viva-voce* statements broke down altogether and easily under Mr. Inverarity's cross-examination. The "sword-cut" turned out, as from the first it seemed likely that it would, to be in great part the creation of Lieutenant Gallie's imagination. Assuming that the sowar's horse had got out of control, it seemed an easy inference that the sword had passed out of his control likewise, and in the witness-box no serious attempt was made to sustain the original assertion that a deliberate cut was made at the officers. While the case for the three officers broke down at every point, the substantive case put forward for the defence was complete. The fact that the sowar's horse bolted and got out of the rider's control was proved beyond doubt. The "sword-cut" was disposed of by the driver of the tonga, and his evidence, taken in connection with the extreme uncertainty with which it had been testified to on the other side, settled that part of the question. A good deal has been made of the case, and the suggestion has been offered that the Nizam's Government would have done well to show a little less anxiety in regard to it. This may be true; but it is scarcely at the choice of the Government even of the premier Native State in India to ignore complaints publicly made by British officers against people in its service. Had the allegations made by Mr. Gallie and his companions been substantiated they would certainly have been made the subject of representations by the Resident, and we cannot therefore hold that the Hyderabad authorities made too much of the incident. They have dealt with it with commendable straightforwardness and candour. They submitted the case to the arbitrament of three English officials of the first rank and reputation, in whom the public, English and Native, have absolute confidence, and whose finding will be accepted in both communities as the last word that need be uttered in regard at all events to the facts of the case. As to the responsibilities of those who have so lightly made charges for which there has been shown to be no foundation, this is a question with which the Commission had nothing to do, and upon which we desire to say nothing, except that it is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Gallie and his friends were not more circumspect. Apart from any measures that may be deemed necessary in regard to these gentlemen, the sooner the incident is forgotten the better. The indiscretion of three young subalterns is, after all, too small an affair to spoil the cordial relations which happily have for years past existed between the Nizam and the Hyderabad nobility, and the British officers and European community at Secunderabad.

WE are glad to observe in to-day's regimental orders a considerable batch of recruits for the Bombay Light Horse. The corps is evidently in a healthy condition, and doubtless the known interest taken in its welfare by Lord Harris, as an officer of Yeomanry Cavalry at home, will do much in the coming season to promote its prosperity. In the meanwhile, and during the off season, much has to be done with newly joined members, in the way of sword-exercise, carbine drills, &c., to say nothing of the sometimes uncertain experiences of the Riding School, which latter are generally entered upon with vigour early in the Autumn. Before the regular parade season commences next November still further additions to the strength of the corps may be expected.

A BARODA paper, noticing the return of Sir Harry Prendergast to the Baroda Residency, says that his *locum tenens*, Colonel F. H. Jackson, reverts to his *pucca* appointment of Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in charge of the Amreli districts. As on many previous occasions while presiding at the Baroda Residency, the Colonel has exhibited urbanity, tact, industry and firmness in retaining the cordial relations between the Government of India and his Highness the Gaekwar's Durbar.

WE understand, says the *Japan Mail*, that Sir Edwin Arnold, working day by day in the tranquillity of the Japanese house at Azabu, has now completed his new epic, "The Light of the World." It is a poem longer than "The Light of Asia," and not less oriental in style and character than that beautiful work. It consists, we hear, of a considerable introduction in heroic metre and of six books in blank verse, interspersed with lyrical pieces. The chief part in the poem is given to Mary Magdalene, and we have reason to believe that while the treatment of the great subject is, in the most decided sense, bold and original, the earnest purpose of the poet throughout has been to convert Christians to Christianity. Japan is much honoured by being the birth-place of a work which, in all probability, will mark an era in the history of religions.

IN view of the paucity of regimental officers above the rank of captain at present in the Madras Army, the Madras Government has permitted Colonel H. Shilley to retain his present appointment of Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, Fort Saint George, for an additional year, from the 5th September 1890, on which date his tenure of service expires.

THE Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, says *Indian Engineering*, have given to the Vacuum Brake Company a contract for a hundred new sets of automatic vacuum brake gear for use on their line in India. It is now some ten years or more since this continuous brake was first sent by the railway company to Bombay to be used on local trains, and since that time more than 50 sets have been applied to them. Mr. Jackson, the Company's Locomotive Superintendent in India, has reported that during this period the vacuum brake has worked perfectly well. In connection with this matter, Mr. George Berkeley, the company's Consulting Engineer in England, states that it is not now a matter of doubt that the introduction of a continuous brake would be found advantageous both to the railway and the public. Mr. Berkeley further states that he remains of the same opinion which he expressed some years ago, based upon a thorough examination of the working of the then existing continuous brakes, including the Westinghouse, viz., that the vacuum brake, especially the automatic vacuum brake, is the best.

ACCORDING to a China paper, opium is beyond the means of nine-tenths of the working population, who have no dissipation beyond the tea shops, so that every cash earned goes towards procuring food and clothes. The women are well treated, and wife-beating is comparatively rare, though the penal code allows the husband the power of life and death under certain circumstances. A Chinaman may administer corporal punishment to his spouse, and she may under no circumstances retaliate. So runs the law, but in stern reality the wife not unfrequently domineers over the domestic circle.

MR. THOMAS COOK, the veteran tourist agent, is erecting a block of almshouses and a mission hall for the use of the poor of his native village, Melbourne, in Derbyshire. The buildings, which will shortly be opened, are to be named "The Melbourne General Baptist Memorial Cottages and Mission Hall."

IT is stated that the departmental committee appointed to consider the advisability of permitting adhesive stamps to be affixed to cards by the public for transmission through the post on the same terms as postcards issued by the Government, have decided in favour of allowing the change to be made.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN was on Tuesday (24th ult.) indicted at Purvis, Mississippi, for prize-fighting. He pleaded guilty and was fined 500 dols. A telegram from Purvis says that Sullivan paid the fine and was liberated. He afterwards held a reception.

WOMEN have found their way into the Greenwich Observatory, not simply as spectators, but as actual workers. Four have recently joined the staff of the Astronomer Royal. At present they are "'prentice hands," having to be taught yet theoretical astronomy, and to take and measure the photographs for the chart of the heavens. But (the *Daily Chronicle* remarks) judging from the triumphs which women have won at the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos they are not likely to be found wanting in scientific work, and it is with the view of testing their capabilities for this that the Government has made the four appointments referred to. Their duties will require attendance at all hours of the night, and the domestic accommodation at the Observatory has been rearranged accordingly.

THE Queen of Roumania, known in literature as Carmen Sylva, has given permission for the public performance of some of her dramatic works in Vienna. The proceeds of the performances are to be devoted to the relief of pauper childre[illegible]

THE representatives of the family of General Garibaldi have sold to the Italian [illegible] ment their patrimony in the island of C[illegible] 300,000 frs. They only reserved from [illegible] house, tomb, and garden of the famous [illegible] The Government, before acquiring full [illegible] of the island, paid a further sum of 150[illegible] compensation to different persons.

THREE more of the Paris Nihilist[illegible] Mendelssohn, and Orloff—have been discharged. Several Paris instrument-makers have handed over to the authorities models of tubes received by them from the prisoners. Fragments of tubes have been found embedded in the trees in the Forest of Bondy.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

REBELLION AGAINST THE MAHDI.

CAIRO, JULY 14.

The Djaalins have rebelled against the authority of the Mahdi, whom the Baggaras have joined to defend against the rebels.

THE MAHDISTS ROUTED.

EL OBEID CAPTURED.

CAIRO, JULY 14.

Senoussi is reported to have routed the Mahdists, and captured the M ahdi's head-quarters, El Obeid.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

LOSS OF TWO HUNDRED LIVES.

NEW YORK, JULY 14.

A terrific cyclone has swept our Minnesota and Wisconsin, doing enormous damage to life and property.

A steamer and several pleasure boats were wrecked and damages on land are estimated at millions of dollars.

Two hundred lives have been lost.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW RIFLE RANGES.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday opened the New Rifle Ranges at Bisley Common, which for the future will replace Wimbledon.

His Royal Highness made a speech on the occasion, in which he appealed to the nation to support the association, the object of which was to make the rifle what the bow was in the days of the Plantagenets.

THE COMMAND OF THE FORCES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JULY 14.

It is stated that Lord Wolseley will be appointed Commander of the Forces in Ireland in October.

MR. LEACH CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

Mr. F. E. Leach, who charged Mr. A. J. White, Manager, Government Gas Works, Allahabad, with grave offences as a public servant, has been found guilty of defamation and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

CRICKET: POONA *VS.* Y. M. C. A.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 14.

The cricket match between Poona and the Bombay Y. M. C. A. began and ended to-day in a crushing defeat of the Poona representatives by an innings and 12 runs. It is but fair to say that the team, which did duty for Poona, was not a representative batting lot, but nearly all Poona bowlers were present, and the visitors well deserved their victory. They outplayed their opponents at every point of the game. Poona won the toss and went in, and were all out in one hour and twenty minutes for 63 runs. Wilson was the only one who made any sort of a stand. James bowled splendidly, taking six wickets for 18 runs. The visitors, in the first venture, totalled 136, to which George contributed by first-class cricket 61 runs. Poona went in a second time and only scored 61 runs. James was again unplayable.

A PAPER CHASE.

A successful paper chase, attended by Lord Harris, Sir George Greaves, and fifty others was brought off at Kirkoe this evening. There was one nasty spill, Captain Kuper being knocked into the canal, horse and all, by one of Poona's hard riding Sub. The chase ended in dead heat between Captain Anderson and Captain Brownrigg. The hospitable Gunners then entertained the company at their Mess.

COLONEL CHARD.

Colonel Chard, Commanding Royal Fusiliers, leaves shortly for England. He will be succeeded by Major Tottenham.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The Italian steamer Po left here for Bombay yesterday at 9 .m.

HONGKONG, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 14.

French mail steamer Niemen, from Calcutta, arrived

Orient mail steamer Austral, from London, arrived.

H. M. S. Reindeer sailed for Trincomalee on 12th.

N L mail steamer Braunschweig, from China, arrived.

MRS. EMMA E. FORSYTHE is an American woman, and is the queen of an island in the Southern Pacific, called New Britain. In her own land Mrs. Forsythe goes by the name of the "White Queen." The chief industry of the island is the sale of mother-of-pearl, of which 100 tons were collected on the seashore last year. Mrs. Forsythe was left a widow at the age of eighteen. She had at that time very little property, but she now owns 150,000 acres of land on the fertile South Sea Islands, two steamers that ply between the islands and this port, and she is preparing to close a contract for the building of four more vessels for the island trade.

THE text of the address to the Queen, is finally adopted by the Newfoundland Legislature, has been published. The address declares that there is no law permitting the French to erect lobster factories, or preventing British subjects from exercising fishing and all other rights included in the lobster industry on the whole coast of Newfoundland. If then the British or French naval forces maintain French lobster factories or prohibit British factories, the exercise of such force is without the sanction of the law and is likely to incite British subjects to acts of re[illegible]n. The address denies that there is any [illegible]on for arbitration in connection with the [illegible] industry, and declares that the bounties [illegible] by France are a violation of the spirit of [illegible]ing treaties. It further asks for removal [illegible] French lobster factories. and repudiates [illegible]nction given to the *modus vivendi* by the [illegible]rnment. Finally, the address claims that [illegible] Royal assent should be given to the laws re[illegible]ing the fisheries which is now withheld. It [illegible]ported that the British owners of lobster [illegible]ries on the French shore will all refuse to [illegible] their establishments as ordered under the *modus vivendi*, and that force will be required to put the order into execution. Trouble is anticipated.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laljee, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, A. M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Rai Bahadur, Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribbhowandas Varjiwandas, Drs. E. F. Underwood, and Viegas Accacio Gabriel.

WELLS AND TANKS.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee recommending the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 3,000, for repairs to wells and fountains, as well as alterations to wells or tanks, such as the conversion of a dipping well into a fountain supplied with taps.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, the necessary sanction was given.

THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, in the absence of Sir Henry Morland, as chairman of the Standing Committee, moved that, as recommended by the Committee in their resolution of 25th ulto., the Corporation should sanction the payment of Rs. 1,164-5-11 from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of surveys for a scheme for the removal of town sweepings.

The motion was carried unanimously.

TAXING STEAM WHISTLES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. M. N. Banaji moved, that as applied for by the Commissioner in his letter of 27th May, sanction be given him under sections 393 and 479 (2) of the Municipal Act, to levy a fee of Rs. 10 each on steam whistles and trumpets for the purpose of summoning or dismissing workmen or persons employed. The Commissioner, Mr. Banaji said, had inquired from the users of steam whistles and steam trumpets whether they were absolutely necessary for the purpose of dismissing and summoning workmen, or whether gongs or bells suited their purpose better. From those inquiries it would appear there were some differences of opinion on the subject. Many replied that they had been using only gongs or bells, but some had been using them and considered them necessary. The Act said however, that no person could, without the written permission of the Commissioner, use or employ in any factory a steam whistle or trumpet for the purpose of dismissing or summoning workmen, and for that reason this proposition had been brought forward.

Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas seconded.

Mr. George Cotton said it seemed to him the only reason why this proposition had been brought forward was to put some restriction on the use of those steam whistles and trumpets. He thought some restriction should be put on the use of those steam whistles and trumpets. He thought some restriction should be put on them or that they should be stopped altogether, for he did not consider them to be one bit of use. They were not used in his mills. They were, indeed, a great nuisance, and it was very annoying to be wakened early in the morning by those whistles which were so useless. He did not think Rs. 10 was a large enough sum to deter people from using them.

The Municipal Commissioner said this was not the object of the proposition, but to give a sort of regularity to the proceeding. The law was sufficient to allow him to prevent the use of the whistles, for no one could do so without his written permission.

Mr. Cotton said he had been under a misapprehension, and would, therefore, move no amendment, considering the Commissioner had power to deter the use of the whistles and trumpets; but he thought everything that was possible should be done to force the discontinuance of those things, which were so great a nuisance, and for which there was no necessity.

Mr. Carroll did not think a fee of Rs. 10 could have any deterrent effect. He questioned if even Rs. 100 would. He considered the nuisance caused by the noise simply abominable, and now that Mr. Cotton, who understood so well the management of mills said whistles and trumpets were useless, he thought that the last straw, and that they ought to take some measures to stop that nuisance on the island.

Mr. P. M. Mehta questioned the legality of raising the fee. The Commissioner had suggested Rs. 10 and they had the power to reject it or remit it back to the Commissioner, but not to raise it.

Mr. Duxbury thought the end would be gained by asking the Commissioner to exercise his prerogative, and disallow those whistles altogether. He happened to know elderly ladies and invalids who had been seriously annoyed by them. It seemed as if some rivalry had existed between the engineers in various mills as to who could make the greatest noise. He could not understand why they should be plagued in that way, especially when one of the largest mill-owners in Bombay said it was unnecessary. He thought they ought to disallow the use of those roarers or trumpets.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had written to the Corporation with the view of getting some light thrown on that subject, and as there were a number of gentlemen who owned mills present, he thought he should have heard more about it. His powers allowed him to interfere with steam whistles that were employed in dismissing or summoning workmen, but it seemed they were also required for giving warning of the sudden starting or stopping of engines. He asked Mr. Cotton if he understood him to say steam whistles were unnecessary for that purpose also? As to the deterrent effect of the fee proposed to be levied, Rs. 100 would have no more effect than Rs. 10, for what was Rs. 100 to a millowner, who was very anxious to use a steam whistle? He gathered from the opinions expressed by the members who had spoken that the Corporation were of opinion those steam whistles should not be allowed.

Mr. Cotton said whistles were not absolutely necessary for the starting or stopping of machinery. Bells or gongs could be used inside the mill for that purpose. He still maintained whistles were of no use, and they never used them in his mills.

Mr. Bomonji Master, in an amusing speech, said he could not understand why the legislators should have picked out this particular nuisance to put a stop to. There were many other nuisances as annoying as that. If they lived in a street like his, they would find the crying of children and the barking and howling of dogs a great nuisance. Could a section not be introduced into the act to disallow the crying of children and the barking of dogs without the written permission of the Commissioner? (Laughter.) He really could not understand the force of this law. Why should they allow whistles on the railway, which were more of a nuisance, than the whistles in mills? If they considered the whistles a nuisance, let them stop them altogether and charge no fee. What was the use of perpetuating a nuisance by charging a fee?

The motion was now put to the meeting and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The condition of the women of India is a subject upon which, perhaps, it were well for the ill-informed to say as little as possible. But the problem that is becoming every day more awkward to deal with, and yet more necessary to solve in our Eastern empire, calls for earnest and devoted consideration on the part of all who have it in their power to help towards its solution. The feeling that exists in all classes of native society against any attempt in the direction of female emancipation, is not the least of the difficulties surrounding the great question with which the National Indian Association is triving to deal. Female education has necessarily as yet made little progress in India; when it does, and the eyes of the native women are opened, will the light of knowledge breaking in upon them reveal a road towards a brighter state of existence, or will such a deep reversion of feeling set in, that all social ties will be broken, and the last state of the country be worse than the first? Hope and history unite in casting a doubt upon the last suggestion. India has not been without her noble women, and surely the women of India are as capable of reaching a high level of intellectual attainment as their sisters in Europe! It may be expected, however, if female education in our "Eastern dependency" be carried out in the manner that has been followed in regard to the other sex, that the result will be disastrous in the extreme. The issue, the solution of the difficulty, centres itself upon the capacity of the teacher, and it is here (as the *St. James's Gazette* points out) that the National Indian Association, with such experienced persons as Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir C. Turner to give advice, might be of some use.

THEATRICALS AT BELGAUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 12.

THE Belgaum Amateur Dramatic Club gave a most successful performance on Thursday and Friday evenings last, the attendance being good on both occasions, though larger, as is usual, on the latter (staff) night. The pieces selected were a comic drama of Maddison Morton's, entitled "Our Wife," and a *lever du rideau* in the shape of Offenbach's "Blind Beggars." This latter was commenced punctually at 9-30, and occupied about 20 minutes. Mr. Braithwaite and Sergeant Hillman, of the 13th Som. L. I., impersonated Buffles and Zachariah Morgan, respectively. Their acting and singing left nothing to be desired, and their rendering of the various jokes, in which this amusing little operetta abounds, aided by their comic get up, did not fail to elicit repeated laughter from the audience.

After a short interval the curtain rose again, disclosing Act I. of "Our Wife," the scene being laid in a mercer's shop, at Amiens, period 1634. The audience were then introduced to the various characters of the play as follows:—

Marquis de Ligny (Captain of the King's Guards)	Mr. Johnstone, 13th Som. L. I.
Count de Brissac (his friend) ...	Mr. Swayne, 13th Som. L. I.
Pomaret	Mr. Enthoven, C. S.
Dumont	Mr. Braithwaite, 13th Som. L. I.
Musketeers	Mr. H Vallentin, R. A. Mr. Montresor, 13th Som. L. I.
Rosine (Pomaret's daughter) ...	Mrs. Ingham.
Mariette (her cousin) ...	Mrs. Davidson.

Mr. Swayne deserves high praise for his excellent personification of the eccentric Count de Brissac. Those who know the piece will remember the Count's comic speeches and the amusing situations in which he is placed. To all of these Mr. Swayne did full justice, and his efforts were well received by the audience, as they deserved to be.

Mr. Johnstone, as the noble and haughty Marquis Deligny, acted well, and conveyed a true impression of his part, a somewhat difficult task. Mrs. Ingham made a very attractive Rosine, and materially assisted to the success of the piece by her dramatic personification of the "Rose of Amiens."

Mrs. Davidson is to be congratulated on the spirited way in which she represented Mariette. When we consider that this enterprising lady only undertook the part at the last moment, (the original Mariette being unavoidably prevented from acting), we cannot but admire the ease with which she threw herself into the spirit of the part, and appeared quite at home in it, even on the first night of the performance. Both ladies looked exceedingly well in very becoming costumes. Concerning the other parts, Mr. Enthoven was effectively made up as Pomaret, and did his best to bring out the peculiarities of this fussy old man. Mr. Braithwaite made the most of the business which fell to him in the minor part of Dumont. Messrs. Vallentin and Montresor lent their valuable assistance as bold Musketeers.

Act I. went off without a hitch. The audience did not miss a single joke, and fully appreciated the various amusing situations.

Act II. introduced us to the ante-room of the Town Hall, at Amiens. Here the numerous complications of the plot were unravelled, and the piece brought to a successful conclusion, much to the credit of all concerned.

In connection with the scenery and dresses, we must not forget to mention Captain Tuite, whose services were most valuable.

Miss Rowe did good duty at the piano, accompanying the "Blind Beggars," and subsequently enlivening the intervals with several carefully selected pieces.

Owing to the absence of those long waits, which often spoil the best amateur performances, the proceedings came to a conclusion soon after 11-30. The audience then separated, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular, dated Hongkong, July 26th, is summarised in the following paragraph:—

The stagnation in our market for Indian cotton yarn which was reported in our last, continued without mitigation during the first portion of the past fortnight, and business was extremely quiet, as the Chinese authorities at Canton showed no inclination to abandon the increased taxation on yarn and raw cotton. In the meantime a vigorous protest against the obnoxious measure has been put forward by the Chinese dealers, to whose appeal for co-operation and assistance, the foreign merchants interested in the trade, have readily responded. Owing to powerful representations made to him from influential quarters, the Viceroy of Canton is said to have made up his mind to withdraw the increased tax, and in its place to levy a smaller impost, to be collected in regular course by the proper officials. This modification will be acceptable to the Chinese dealers, and as soon as the official announcements are made in Canton, they will resume sending goods to Canton and the adjacent districts. Owing to heavy arrivals, accumulating stocks, and the uncertainty about the course of the market, importers have shown intense anxiety to realise, and have forced sales at unduly low and irregular rates; and some of the dealers and speculators in anticipation of a speedy settlement of the Lekin question, have latterly avail themselves of the opportunity to operate to a limited extent in suitable and superior threads of Nos. 10*s.* and 20*s.* In our last, we have noticed the "Wadia Mill Limited;" and by this opportunity, the names of the "Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co." and the "Hongkong" Mill, have been added to our list of spinnings, the latter being the new designation given to the old "Prince of Wales" Mill, after it's being thoroughly repaired and refitted with new machinery by its new proprietors. The productions of all these three Mills are considered to be of good and desirable quality, and have been realized here at good prices. Owing to the causes above enumerated, No. 20*s.* have suffered a further decline in prices of 50 cents to a dollar per bale, and at the reduced rates a limited business has been done in superior threads, inferior qualities being difficult of sale. A trifling business has been done in desirable qualities of No 16*s.* at 50 cents per bale under previous rates, and in medium threads at a decline of one dollar per bale. Only small sales of suitable and superior chops of No. 12*s.* have been made at about 50 cents per bale under previous rates. In consequence of heavy supplies, impatience of holders and the Lekin difficulty, prices of No. 10*s.* have receded 50 cents to a dollar per bale. The demand was very sluggish in the beginning, but latterly a fair business had been done in desirable and suitable chops owing to very cheap rates. Inferior qualities are difficult to move. The supplies of Nos. 6*s* and 8*s* are still in excess of the demand which still continues languid. A small business is reported at about previous rates in one or two favorite chops of No. 8*s.*, but other chops are unsaleable even at lower rates. Trifling sales of desirable threads of No. 6*s.* have been effected at 50 cents to a dollar under previous rates. There has not been any inquiry for Nos. 14*s.*, 18*s.*, 22*s.*, 24., 30*s.* and 40*s.* Cheaper rates have latterly induced a limited business at the Coast Ports. In Shanghai also a small speculative inquiry has sprung up owing to the decline in prices, and settlements have been made in anticipation of orders from the outports, No. 10*s.* having attracted more attention. The Japan market has remained quite lifeless, and although prices have further declined $1·00 to $1·50 per bale, no sales could be effected. During the fortnight arrival 11,534 bales, sale 6,117 bales, shipments to Coast Port 583 bales; and unsold stocks 35,290 bales, and direct shipment for Japan 858 bales, for Shanghai 4,330 bales.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the statement of the opium revenue up to the 8th July, as compared with the estimates for the year 1890-91:—

	BENGAL. In month of July, 1890. Rs.	BOMBAY. In month of June, 1890. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	50,35,000	18,00,000	68,35,000
Actual	49,02,725	20,99,175	70,01,900
Better than estimate.	..	2,99,175	1,66,900
Worse than estimate.	1,32,275	..	..

Four sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass-duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

	BENGAL. To end of July, 1890. Rs.	BOMBAY. To end of June, 1890. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	2,01,40,000	48,00,000	2,49,40,000
Actual	1,99,86,825	43,19,575	2,43,06,400
Better than estimate.	..	..	...
Worse than estimate.	1,53,175	4,80,425	6,33,600

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE services of Lieutenants J. W. Drever, 11th, and C. E. Hendley, 21st Madras Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Captain F. E. Johnson, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, and has been granted the powers of a 1st class magistrate.

The establishment of local rifle meetings at district head-quarters and other stations in this Presidency, to compete for prizes under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, is not, as was anticipated, to interfere in any way with the Central Rifle Meeting held at Poona. The competitors, who qualify for further competition at Poona are not to be the *only* men allowed to proceed to that station. The Government have rightly allowed the following members to proceed from Corps, at the public expense, to and from Poona:—16 men per British Infantry Regiment; 12 men per British and Native Cavalry Regiment; 16 men per Native Infantry Regiment, including one native officer, 4 men per battery of Horse and Field Artillery; 2 men per garrison battery (Heavy?) only, stipulating that these numbers shall include the men qualified to shoot at Poona under the conditions of Matches V., X., XV., XXIV., and XXIX. to XXXIV. of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association prospectus for 1890, and who wish to shoot there. There will be no compulsory attendance. In addition to the above, the Government will convey, at the public expense, 3 officers from the Poona and Mhow districts, and 2 officers from the Deesa, Sind, Nagpore, and Bombay Districts, to take charge of parties and assist at the meeting, but we regret to see that Bombay troops at Quetta and Aden will not be allowed to attend. Surely arrangements could be made with the Railway and Shipping Companies for the cheap conveyance of, say, half the number allowed per corps from those stations so that no corps in the Presidency will be unrepresented. The details from corps for competition will be brought to Poona on or before the 22nd November. The shooting at Poona will commence on the 24th of November.

The Presidency Assault-at-Arms will take place at Poona on the 28th, 29th, and 30th August, for the encouragement and development of skill in arms in the Regular and Auxiliary Forces. There are 47 events on the card, embracing tent-pegging, fencing, gymnastics, the various exercises with the lance, sword and bayonet, riding and jumping, trotting, galloping and driving, lead-cutting, running, jumping, and a victoria cross and obstacle race. The Committee of the Royal Military Tournament, London, give one of their Bronze Medals for the best between sword and lance mounted; between sabre and bayonet dismounted; and between bayonet and bayonet. The Commander-in-Chief gives Rs. 50 for the best man-at-arms; and Lord Harris gives Rs. 75 for the best Horse Artillery team in the trotting and galloping competition, and Rs. 75 to the best artillery team in the driving competition.

Following the lead in Bengal, the Military authorities in Bombay have authorised the loan of ten additional Martini-Henry rifles or carbines to Native Corps in possession of Snider Arms, for use during the Meetings, local and central, of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association.

The reserves of Martini-Henry and Snider Ammunition stored in Fort Jhansi are to be used for annual rifle practice, and replaced, so as to prevent it becoming deteriorated by age. The order might with advantage be applied to ammunition stored in other fortresses.

The following Artillery Officers are exempt from paying Band subscriptions:—

(*a*) Officers employed on the general staff and in departments not connected with the regiment.

(*b*) Unemployed Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Lists.

(*c*) Probationers for the Staff Corps.

(*d*) Riding Masters.

The subscription for officers liable thereto is at the rate of two days' pay per annum. Half-pay Colonels on the Indian Lists, who have completed five years as regimental Lieutenant-Colonels, and who hold appointments on the Staff, or otherwise, in connection with the regiment pay £2-2 per annum.

Colonel W. W. Chard, Commanding the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Poona, appeared before a Medical Board yesterday, (Monday).

The following promotions, appointments, transfers, and postings have been announced in the Royal Artillery:—Captain G. W. R. Howard Vyse, No. 18 Battery Eastern Division, to be Major in the 71st Field Battery. Lieutenant M. B. Bicknell, No. 8 Mountain Battery, to be Captain. Lieutenant C. J. Blunt, 4th Field Battery, has been appointed to No. 8 Mountain Battery, and Lieutenant A. T. Crawford, No. 4 Battery, Eastern Division, to No. 5 Mountain Battery. Lieutenant E. E. Norris, 8th Field Battery, and C. M. Ross-Johnson, 40th Field Battery, have been allowed to exchange. Captain R. L. Heygate, No. 22 (Heavy,) Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 68th Field Battery; and Captain W. H. Waters, No. 9 Southern Division, has been transferred to No. 20 Southern Division.

Lieutenant F. de H. Smith, 1st Central India Horse, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B., Commanding the Burma District, temporarily.

TELEGRAPHIC RATES TO INDIA.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce have addressed the following letter to the Secretary of State for India:—

My Lord,—Serious complaints have been made by members of this Chamber engaged in trade with the great Asiatic markets, respecting the extremely heavy rates now charged for telegraphic messages to India, China, and other parts of the Far East. In a letter recently addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to this Chamber, it is stated that similar dissatisfaction with the present scale of charges is being expressed in that city, where it is felt that the cost of telegraphy has become an intolerable tax on the foreign trade of India. The Bombay Chamber has amplified this statement in a communication to the Government of India, dated April 12th, 1890, observing that it has ascertained that the existing rates for telegrams between India and Europe impose a tax of something like a quarter to a half per cent. upon the entire foreign trade of the country; and considering that the average net commission earned upon that trade does not exceed 1½ per cent., it will be apparent that the charge incurred for telegrams is out of all proportion to the profit or remuneration earned.

I am instructed by the Board of Directors of this Chamber to state to your lordship that they are convinced of the oppressiveness of the present charges, and are strongly of opinion that in the interests of our Eastern trade no effort should be spared to secure either an important reduction in the existing rates or the construction of a new and competing line. The Board is informed that such a line (overland) could be made and worked at a cost which would admit of a charge not exceeding one shilling per word between India and England, or one-fourth of the rate now levied. I am, therefore, to respectfully urge upon your lordship the desirableness of instituting an inquiry as to the practicability of establishing a fresh telegraph line to India which may effectually compete with those already in existence.—I have, &c.,

ELIJAH HELM, *Secretary.*

The Right Hon. Viscount Cross, G. C. B., India Office, London, S.W.

THE health of Field-Marshal von Moltke is such as to cause considerable uneasiness.

AN important decision respecting engagement rings has been given by the Judges of the Nimes Court, Paris. Some time since these legal gentlemen had before them a divorce case, at the termination of which the wife claimed back through her lawyer the jewellery presented to her by her husband before their marriage. Among the valuable articles thus rigidly retained was her engagement ring. The litigation at length came to an end, but the affair was costly, and the Judges took a long time to make up their minds. They have at last given a decision in favour of the lady, and have appended to their judgment the following weighty remarks:—"The ring offered for the purpose of recording the engagement of two persons constitues the most personal and the most irrevocable of all souvenirs given in view of marriage."

BOMBAY AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

THE above, writes *Indian Engineering*, will probably be the designation of the railway, the concession for which has been granted by Government to Mr. J. A. Bulkley, M. I. C. E., who solicited it in February last. The preliminary negotiations with Government have terminated successfully, and Mr. Bulkley will commence survey operations next working season.

Mr. Bulkley's original proposal contemplated a goods and passenger terminus on the harbour front in Bombay (as near to Carnac Bunder as could be arranged with the Port Trust authorities), whence a powerful steam ferry service would run across the harbour direct to a dock front at a convenient spot between Hog Island and the mouth of the Panwell Creek, that is, at a point on the mainland opposite Bombay Island.

At this point (near the town of Panwell), the proposed railway, which is to be on the metre-gauge and of Government standard dimensions, will commence and will then traverse the southern extremity of the Thana Collectorate, the entire lengths of the Kolaba and Ratnageri Collectorates, and a portion of the native State of Sawantwadi to the Goa frontier at a point in the neighbourhood of the town of Pernem. Here will be the southern terminus of the line at first, but with a view to a future extension, if it can be arranged with the Portuguese Government, through the Goa territory to a junction with the West of India Portuguese Railway near Collem at the foot of the Braganza Ghats. A branch will also be run up, if found desirable, to Mapuça and Pangim, two principal centres of population and trade in the Portuguese dependency.

It will be seen that the line will thus run along the Western Coast from Bombay to Goa, and will take in most of the principal towns in the districts to be served, such as Panwell, Apta, Pen, Nagotna, Mangam, Dasgaum, Mahad (close to Mahableshwar), Poladpur, Khed, Chiplun, Ratnageri, Rajapur, Malwan, Vingurla, Sawantwadi, and Goa. The length of the line is roughly estimated at 248 miles from Panwell to Pernem, besides 12 miles by steam ferry across the Bombay harbour.

Mr. Bulkley has since slightly modified his proposal so as to include a connection with the G. I. P. Railway from Panwell northwards to a point at or near Mumbra station of that line, retaining at the same time the branch of the harbour front near Hog Island. It is possible that the steam ferry across the harbour may have to be dropped altogether out of the project, for the price of the Port Trust land near Carnac Bunder, if at all available for any permanent arrangements, which is more than doubtful, would be enormous.

The advantages and benefits that will accrue to the districts to be traversed are too manifest to need enumeration. Mr. Bulkley is also sanguine that the line will prove remunerative, and he is supported in this opinion by many Government officials acquainted with the country. Mr. Sinclair, the Collector of the Kolaba District, has expressed a decidedly favorable opinion upon the project; indeed, it appears that he himself has been contemplating to endeavour to float it (though for a smaller length of line) after his retirement from the service.

The districts to be traversed are the most populous in the Western Presidency, excepting the small Collectorates of Surat and Kaira. The population of the Ratnageri Collectorate is 270 per square mile, and that of the Kolaba District 254 per square mile; while the population of districts already tapped by railways is much smaller. The districts which form part of the Konkan tract, are besides most fertile. In Goa the railway would run through a still more fertile territory, portions of which contain over 1,500 inhabitants to the square mile. Not only is the population of these districts very large, but also it is generally well-to-do, and its relations with the Presidency town, Bombay, are very close. The facilities for communication, however, are almost the reverse. On the east, the country is shut in by the range of the Western Ghats, from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. The only means of travel is by sea, which is very largely availed of, though at great inconvenience. There is not a single port worthy of the name on the whole coast between Bombay and Goa. During the south-west monsoon this means of travel ceases to be available, for the small steamers and country craft cannot stand the prevailing rough weather, and the country is then practically shut off from the rest of the world. It is considered that the passenger traffic that may be expected would alone render the proposed railway remunerative. In the dry season, about 1,000 passengers are carried daily each way between Bombay and Goa by small coasting steamers, steam launches, and country craft. Besides this, the railway is sure to monopolise the Mahableshwar traffic during the season that Government are on the hills. The goods traffic, too, will not be inconsiderable; there are no actual figures to go upon, but those who know the country have little hesitation in recommending the construction of the line on this score.

Mr. Bulkley's project is indeed not quite new, so far at least as some portions of it are concerned. A proposal to connect Pen and Panwell in the Konkan by railway was considered as far back as 1865, and more recently in 1887 in connection with a projected strategic line to Hog Island. Mr. Bulkley's proposed Railway will, no doubt, be comparatively expensive to construct even on the metre-gauge. The route lies through level country, except at a few points, and little tunneling, if any, will be required. But the waterway to be provided will be truly enormous. The Konkan is intersected by so many rivers and creeks that the railway will entail very heavy expenditure on bridging. The Southern Mahratta Railway, which is also on the metre-gauge, has cost about Rs. 85,000 per mile, and it is hardly likely that Mr. Bulkley will be able to construct his line for less. Altogether, little short of some 200 lakhs will be required.

Mr. Bulkley's project deserves to succeed, if for nothing else, at least on account of the boldness of the scheme. Mr. Bulkley's demands on Government are extremely moderate. He asks for no guarantee. He only asks for a free grant of land and such other facilities and support as Government afford to other railway Companies in India. The project, if successful, will mark a new era in the history of railways in India, as Mr. Bulkley's railway will be the first work of its kind and magnitude carried out without State guarantee or assistance. The cost to Government of providing the necessary land for Mr. Bulkley's line will probably be over six or seven lakhs.

Mr. Bulkley proposes to carry out the survey at his own expense, and to raise the necessary capital in England, for which country he left towards the end of April. Mr. Bulkly has had considerable experience of Railway construction in the Bombay Presidency. He has been doing contract work for many years. He belonged to the firm who contracted to build the railway from Mormugao to Hubli. He is at present engaged on the municipal drainage scheme in Bombay, and has carried out his work satisfactorily. Government have allowed him a period extending to the 31st December 1891 to carry out the survey, get out the necessary plans and estimates, and submit the project for sanction. Mr. Bulkley will return to India shortly and start work after the rains. A local revenue officer will probably accompany the survey party, so that the acquisition of the required land will be afterwards greatly facilitated.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.
Previously registered..	36	20	36	67	41	70	30	29
July 13, Sunday	...		...		...		0	34
July 14, Monday	0	0	0	0	0	2	...	
Total...	36	20	36	67	41	72	30	63
Total of corresponding date last year	39	49	45	96	41	81	40	54
Do. in 1888	28	91	27	32	27	70	26	25

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th July, 1890:—

	Previously reported. In.	Previously reported. ct.	Rainfall on date. In.	Rainfall on date. ct.	Total during 1890. In.	Total during 1890. ct.
Ghadechi	7	85	...	...	7	85
Songad	7	18	0	10	7	28
Dhola	11	99	...	...	11	99
Chuda	4	7	...	...	4	7
Chital	5	70	...	...	5	70
Jetpur	4	45	...	...	4	45
Jetalsar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upleta	4	2	...	...	4	2
Wansjalia	4	13	0	7	4	20
Porbandar	10	48	...	...	10	48
Junagad	13	4	...	...	13	4
Veraval	14	58	0	15	14	73

SIR MACKENZIE WALLACE'S TOUR.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE, Lord Dufferin's Military Secretary, it will be remembered, returned home by the Persian route from Bombay. Sir Donald has written an account of his travels for the *English Illustrated Magazine*, and from it we make the following extracts:—

MUSCAT AND ITS SULTAN.

After briefly describing the trip from Bombay to Bushire, Sir Donald recounts his visit to Muscat.

The town (Muscat) which gives its name to the bay, and which has occasionally played a subordinate part in Arab history, nestles on a narrow bit of shore at the foot of an amphitheatre of precipitous rocks, on the crests of which are perched a series of primitive forts, very useful as well as ornamental, for they are still required to protect the place against the marauding Arabs of the interior. Indeed at the moment of our arrival a little army of these troublesome people were threatening the town, and I was in hopes that I might have an opportunity of seeing from the walls some dashing exploits of Arab chivalry performed in the bloodless style of modern Arab warfare. These hopes were soon dispelled. As soon as the steamer cast anchor, a fine barge, propelled by a dozen swarthy, stalwart Arabs in magnificent scarlet uniforms came alongside and took me to the British Residency, where a native Indian gentleman who was temporarily acting as Resident hastened to assure me that the town was quite safe from attack. Though the Sultan's recent attempt to disperse the enemy's forces had proved unsuccessful, his rival had not since ventured to advance. Even the satisfaction of making a reconnaissance was denied me, for the enemy was encamped at a distance much too great to be got over in the few hours at my disposal. I had to content myself, therefore, with visiting the Sultan in his palace—if a very ordinary, moderate-sized, oriental house can be called by that name. His Highness is a boy of about eighteen, son and successor of the late Seyyid Turki, who was long a British *protege*, and who was not ungrateful for the support frequently afforded him by the timely appearance of a British gunboat, ready to shell any besieging force. The son does not appear to have the ability and energy of his father, but he is an intelligent, amiable youth, amenable to good advice. The interview I had with him was of the ceremonial, uninteresting kind, but when I rose to depart he insisted on accompanying me to the gate and there presenting me to his "gate-keeper," a magnificent Persian lion, who did not look at all amiable, but who assumed a respectful attitude when his master spoke to him in a commanding tone. From the palace I went to visit the only European merchant in the place, an enterprising Scotchman, who admitted that Muscat was a little out of the way, and might not suit a man fond of society and amusement, but maintained that on the whole it was not a bad place to live in, the only serious drawback being the frightful heat in summer. His principal occupation consisted in exporting dates to America, a new trade, which is assuming considerable importance all along the shores of the Persian Gulf and even into Mesopotamia.

THE SHEIKH OF BAHREIN.

Arriving at Bahrein Sir Donald Wallace sent to the Sheikh to say he would be happy to pay his respects, and in reply an audience for next day was arranged.

His features could not be called handsome or regular according to any of the usually recognized standards, observes Sir Donald, but the expression was pleasing, his manner was singularly graceful and dignified, and in his mouth the rough, guttural sounds which make Arabic such an unmelodious language were in some degree softened. In his deep lustrous eyes I thought I perceived a great fund of Oriental diplomacy, but I was perhaps *reading into* them what I had previously read in official papers concerning his sayings and doings. About these sayings and doings I should have liked to have a long confidential chat with him, but I felt that I was merely a tourist making a ceremonial visit, it would be highly unbecoming in me to go beyond the polite platitudes commonly used on such occasions. It was, however, not without a feeling of regret that I took leave of him with no prospect of ever seeing him again, for it seemed to me that I was losing an opportunity of being initiated into the secret history and most recent phases of piracy and politics in the Gulf, an interesting subject which occasionally forces itself upon the attention of the Government of India.

A TRIP UP THE KARUN.

The original programme of the writer's journey had not included a visit to the Karun, but the British Resident at Bushire induced the traveller to make a detour. Thus he writes of it:—

Attentive newspaper-readers will remember that our Minister at Teheran had succeeded in the teeth of much opposition on the part of Russia in getting the Karun opened for foreign trade. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg had accepted the fact with tolerably good grace, but the newspapers of St. Petersburg and Moscow had raised an angry wail over what they considered a serious blow to Russian trade and Russian political influence. By preventing the transit of foreign goods across the Caucasus, Russia had practically excluded her competitors from the markets of northern Persia, and hoped to extend gradually the sphere of her commercial influence to the southward. Any improvement of the means of communication from the south must necessarily interfere with the scheme by facilitating the import of English goods from the Persian Gulf. From the Russian point of view, therefore, the opening of Karun to foreign trade was certainly undesirable, but with all due deference to my friends in the Russian press, I cannot help thinking that their manner of dealing with the subject is a little illogical. They abuse in no measured terms what they call the English commercial system, and at the same time they call upon their own Government to emulate and surpass it. And unfortunately they misunderstand and misrepresent what they condemn. They cannot believe, for example, that goods from France or Russia can be imported into a British colony or dependency on the same terms as goods manufactured in Lancashire; and many of them evidently imagine that all non-English manufactures are rigorously excluded from India by a protective tariff! Tell a Russian that a British colony can establish a protective tariff against English goods, or that the Parsee mills of Bombay are now successfully competing with the mills of Lancashire not only in India but also in the Chinese markets, and he will receive your assurances with undisguised incredulity. If he condescends to argue he will probably say that it is quite impossible that the notorious commercial selfishness and tyranny of England could admit such things!

THE SHEIKH OF MOHAMMERAH.

I was thinking of all this as we steamed up the Gulf on board the Lawrence, a fine paddle-steamer of the Indian navy, which has been placed at the disposal of the Resident in order that he may be able to visit without delay such places as Bahrein and Muscat, where his presence may at any moment be required. Our immediate destination was Mohammerah, a small Persian town at the junction of the Karun and the Shatt-el-Arab, the broad river formed by the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris. At the mouth of this river we noticed the fortifications recently constructed by the Turks to prevent any steamer going up to Bassra and Bagdad without the Sultan's permission, and two or three hours later we cast anchor at the mouth of the Karun, where a deputation from the local Sheikh came on board to welcome the Resident. The Sheikh himself did not come on account of a diplomatic illness of a peculiar kind, which was afterwards explained to me. It seems he is a remnant of the old Persian system of administration, according to which the greater part of the country was governed by semi-independent chiefs, who owned allegiance to the Shah, but who did not allow any interference from Teheran, and who paid as little money as possible into the Imperial treasury. This primitive order of things is now being replaced by a centralized administration, and the Sheikh of Mohammerah, whose jurisdiction extends a considerable way into the interior, has not yet accommodated himself to the new system. As yet the Government has refrained from using force against him, but he shrewdly suspects that the forbearance hitherto displayed may at any time suddenly come to an end, and he has made his preparations accordingly. One the other side of the Shatt-el-Arab, Turkish territory, he has built himself a house, where he generally spends the night, and where he is said to have deposited a large portion of his treasures. So long as he is on the Persian side he always takes elaborate precautions against being arrested or kidnapped, and a boat is said to be constantly in readiness to convey him to the house across the river! When the *persepolis* visits Mohammerah his diplomatic illness prevents him from going on board, and in order to give this diplomatic illness a semblance of reality, he refrains from going on board the war-ships of other nations. Hence his not coming in person to visit the Resident.

Mohammerah is a miserable little place surrounded by palm trees, and so little above the level of the river that it ought to be very swampy and unhealthy. It looked from the water so uninviting that we did not visit it, but at once got on board a big steamer belonging to Messrs. Lynch and Co., which was waiting for us. On that steamer we sailed up the Karun about 120 miles to Ahwaz. Of the voyage I have little to say.

The tourist in search of scenery should not go to the Karun, for its banks are as flat and monotonous as those of the Rhine below Cologne. Of architectural remains there is nothing except the tomb of a comparatively modern Moslem saint, which cannot be described as a great work of art; and the villages and encampments on the bank as we passed up seemed to be all, with one exception, deserted. The fact that the houses were in good repair surprised me till I heard the explanation, which is worth mentioning as throwing some light on the manners and customs of the natives. At certain seasons of the year, especially at sowing-time and harvest, the villages and encampments are inhabited, and thereafter the communities emigrate in a body to other places, were they find a cooler climate and better pasture for their flocks. Though subjects of the Shah these semi-nomadic people are not Persians, but Arabs, and they endeavour—doubtless for good and sufficient reasons—to avoid all contact with the Persian officials. Of the river itself all I need say is that it is a broad, rapid, muddy stream, which meanders about in a very capricious way with here and there a very sharp turning. Our captain assured me, however, that it was comfortably deep and much more easily navigated than the Tigris, because the channel was more clearly defined and there were fewer sandbanks. That it was not absolutely free from these obstacles to navigation. I can testify from personal experience, for we ran aground on one of them and remained fast for twelve hours; but this incident ought not to damage the reputation of the Karun as a fine, navigable river, for our Captain was on his first trip, and the local pilots had little or no experience in steering large double-decked steamers.

"MONSIEUR LE SUSA EST PRET."

At Ahwaz the further advance of our steamer was prevented by a dam composed partly of a natural ridge of rocks and partly of an artificial wall, which had no doubt been constructed in old times in order to raise the level of the water for purposes of irrigation. Above the dam was another long stretch of navigable river, of a hundred miles or more, reaching to the town of Shuster. On this upper reach was a small Persian steamer which the authorities were ready to place at at our disposal, but we had not sufficient time to take advantage of the offer. As soon as the chief authority of the place—a colonel of artillery who had been to Europe and had learned to speak French—discovered that we did not wish to go farther he appeared before me, and, drawing himself up in an attitude of "attention," announced in a formal tone: "Monsieur, le *Susa* est pret!" The *Susa* was the name of the little steamer, and the gallant colonel explained to me that he had received instructions to assist me in every possible way and was most anxious to carry them out. I thanked him, and politely told him—what he knew already—that I had no intention of going any farther, but the more I impressed on him that I did not want the steamer, the more pertinaciously did he inform me that she was at my disposal and ready to start. In the hope of escaping from his importunity I retired first to various quiet corners of the upper deck, and finally to the privacy of the dining-room; but into each new retreat my persecutor pursued me, and no sooner had I settled down comfortably than I heard a voice behind me saying, "Monsieur, le *Susa* est pret!" Finding ordinary politeness ineffectual, I assumed a sterner tone, and asked him how often he wished to be told that I did not want the steamer? The gallant officer was not at all abashed by this rebuff. Without answering directly my question, he gave me to understand that what he really wanted was some sort of certificate for his superior that he had shown all possible zeal not only in my service, but likewise in that of the trading company which was trying to open up the Karun for traffic. Now I have had considerable experience in the section of Oriental diplomacy which aims at obtaining certificates of merit for people concerning whose merits the person addressed cannot possibly have any direct or indirect knowledge beyond the unsupported assurances of the petitioner himself, and I have always declined to write or endorse such documents. In the present case I had no inclination to depart from my rigid principles, and I confined myself to a promise that I would let the colonel's superior know that he had placed the Susa at my disposal.

THE RIDE ACROSS PERSIA.

With a narrative of the thousand mile ride across Persia, Sir Donald Wallace concludes the first portion of his story.

On the ordinary Persian high-roads the traveller has to put up with caravanserai accommodation, which is of a primitive and anything but luxurious description. The caravanserais are large rectangular buildings composed of cells opening into a court. They have been erected by the Government or by rich private individuals for the protection of travellers at night, without distinction of persons, the rule of establishment being—first come, first served. This rule requires, however, a short commentary, for the word "served" must not be taken in its strictly literal sense. There is in fact no service supplied, and as a set-off to this, there is no bill to be paid in the morning. On arrival the guests takes possession of any unoccupied cell he pleases, and makes himself as comfortable as he can in it by means of the resources which he has brought with him. These will probably comprise two carpets—one to be hung up as a door to keep out the cold, and the other to be laid on the floor—bedding, cooking-pots, dishes and food. On the premises he must not expect to find anything beyond drinking water, fuel, fodder for the animals, and bread for himself and servant. The latter ought to have brought with him all other food required, together with the art of cooking it. If he is a fellow of the right sort he will quickly sweep out the cell and make it comfortable, and then prepare a meal of three or four courses. The time for preparing the repast may be usefully and agreeably employed, if one knows the native dialects, in chatting with the muleteers, some of whom are intelligent men, well acquainted with the less frequented parts of the country. Should the caravanserai be in the neighbourhood of a village it is possible that milk and fresh eggs may be procured, but it is better not to trust to the possibility of obtaining such local supplies. Altogether there is no difficulty in "roughing it" in a tolerable way in these primitive hostelries, and the traveller has often occasion to feel grateful to the charitable personages whose good works took the form of caravanserai-building. On this route, however, it is rarely necessary for the English traveller who has brought introductions with him to have recourse to the caravanserais, for he can easily arrange to spend the night always at a telegraph station or rest-house, and he will there find himself much more comfortable.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, Dalal Street, Fort, Mr. Eduljee Nesserwanjee Setna, presiding.

The following annual report of the directors was submitted to the meeting.

The directors beg to submit their annual report of the company for the last 12 months, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1889. The printed balance-sheet and profit and loss account have been already circulated to the shareholders. The directors beg to state that they have written off from the profits the sum of Rs. 11,617-5-0 for certain improvements made in the spinning departments. They have during the period under review extended the ginning department by an addition of a new building and 10 more gins, also the addition of three new ring weft frames referred to in the last report as being ordered out from England, costing Rs. 14,127-3-7. The directors are glad to state that the profit of the company is satisfactory. The net profit of the company after writing off the above sum of Rs. 11,617-5.0, and all charges and interest to the debenture holders amounts to Rs. 69,289-9-0 available for distribution, this sum includes the sum of Rs. 13,552-15-2 brought forward from last year. Your directors recommend you to carry the sum of Rs. 25,000 to the depreciation fund account which will now stand to one lac of rupees. The directors are glad to state that the profits of the company warrant the distribution of a fair dividend, but they after giving their best attention thought it better to defer the payment of dividend till after the renewal of the debentures which fall due on 14th August next. The directors think that the course pursued by them will be fully appreciated by the shareholders. Insurance has been covered as under:—Spinning, building, machinery and accessories Rs. 3,35,300; weaving, machinery, building and accessories Rs. 1,00,000; ginning factory Rs. 10,000; cotton, yarn, cloth and cuppas Rs. 3,75,000: Rs. 8,20,300.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, re-electing Messrs. Hormusjee Bajonjee Dantra and Jehangeer Eduljee Davar as directors of the company, and re-appointing Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year, and their remuneration to be Rs. 125 each.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting terminated.

THE best safeguard for general health is **KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE.** It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

THE MURDER ON BOARD THE S. S. BISAGNO.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Donat Angelo Castalino, the second cook on board the s.s. Bisagno, was re-arraigned on the charge of murdering Maldotti Angelo, the baker of the same vessel.

Mr. F. A. Little, the Government Prosecutor, prosecuted. The prisoner was undefended. The Italian Consul was present, and acted as interpreter in the absence of Mr. Pedraza.

Furdoonjee Eduljee Vait, sworn, said: I am an Assistant in the Oriental Life Assurance Co., whose offices are in Hornby Road, over the *Bombay Gazette*. I reside in old Sonapore Lane. On Tuesday last, the 8th inst., between 3-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. I came downstairs from my office. On the stairs I met Dr. Peterson and Mr. Cassels. When I got down at the foot of the stairs, I saw the accused lying down flat on the ground in the entrance passage.

Mr. Little: Did you see any one else?—I saw another European standing by him. He appeared to be very angry. The accused was trying to get up. He did so with great difficulty. He was bleeding profusely from his face, which was wounded in many places. As soon as he regained his feet the other man began to strike him most cruelly on his face with his fist. After he had struck the accused several times he left saying something in a threatening manner to the accused.

Mr. Little: What then became of the accused?—The accused stood staggering for a short time. He could hardly walk, and after a time he left the spot.

The accused declined to put any questions.

The next witness called was Darashaw Sorabjee, who said: I am an assistant to the Consulate of Italy, Bombay, and live at Khetwady Main Road. On the morning of Wednesday, the 9th inst., I arrived at the Consulate at about 9-30 a.m. I found the accused there in company with another Italian, named Modestino, who is employed in a hair-cutting saloon. I went upstairs, and they followed me. I asked them the reason of their call. The accused said, "I have come to lay a complaint before my Consul." The accused had both eyes badly bruised and swollen. I asked him the nature of his complaint. He said his complaint was against the baker of the ship, with whom he had a row yesterday. He then related the incident of a fight, which had taken place in the Fort. He said he had left the steamer with the baker on Tuesday morning. They both had a drink somewhere in the Fort, which was followed by a severe scuffle. He said the baker brutally assaulted him, threw him on his back, and kicked him in the face and eyes. He said he returned on board about 6 p.m. in the evening, and was at his work in the kitchen. The baker came there and began to annoy him, saying, "Are you now happy? Next time you will know how to behave yourself." The accused thereupon requested the baker to leave the kitchen, and not to go on molesting him. The baker continued to remain there molesting me. He, the accused, thereupon took up something that was lying there. He did not then know what it was, as he was very much excited, and threw it against the baker. The accused then left the ship, and said he passed the night at the Italian Modestino's house, and that he now came to the Consulate to lay a complaint against the baker. I requested him to wait until the Consul should arrive. About half an hour afterwards I heard of the death of the baker. I told the accused that the baker, with whom he had a fight yesterday, was reported to have died. The accused looked quite amazed, and seemed much grieved. In the absence of the Consul, who had not turned up, I sent for an Inspector of Police. Inspector Briscoe appeared and in consequence of certain information which I gave him, the accused was taken into custody, when the Consul arrived.

Cross-examined by the accused.—Did not I tell you that I was sitting forward with a sailor?—You may have told me so after you went on board when the baker annoyed you. You were very much excited when you made your complaint.

The Magistrate then formally framed the charge of murder against the prisoner, who had caused the death of the baker Maldotti Angelo on the 8th inst. by stabbing him with a knife.

Prisoner reserved his statments for the High Court.

The Magistrate committed the prisoner to take his trial at the Sessions on Monday, the 21st inst.

Mr. Little, in addressing the Court, informed his Worship that he had been reported to have asserted on the last occasion that the High Court had no jurisdiction to try the prisoner. This statement was exactly the contrary to one he had submitted on the last occasion.

The Italian Consul, in requesting that the trial of the prisoner might stand over, said that he had that morning received a telegram, judging from which he was of opinion that the prisoner would not have to stand his trial at the High Court, but would be tried by an Italian Court.

The prisoner was then removed.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Yesterday, at the Small Cause Court, before Khan Bahadoor Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, Doorgajee Jeewajee, a bricklayer, sought to recover from Sayana Nursoo, who is also a bricklayer by profession, the sum of Rs. 175, being the amount of a promissory note executed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff on the 15th October, 1887, together with Rs. 64-9-6 as interest. Mr. Baboo Ramchunder appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna represented the defendant. It appears there had been money dealings and other transactions between the plaintiff and the defendant for a considerable length of time. The defendant pleaded payment of three sums of Rs. 25 each and also Rs. 50 by the defendant's mother-in-law named Luxmibai, during her life-time to the plaintiff and moreover Luxmibai three days before her death had given her gold neck ornament, weighing 8 tolas and valued at Rs. 150, to the plaintiff, and he thus satisfied the plaintiff's claim, and if there was any surplus left out of the sale of the gold ornament, the plaintiff agreed to return the same to her, or to her son-in-law, the defendant.

The plaintiff denied the cash payments in the correspondence that passed between the parties some weeks before Luxmibai's death.

After evidence was gone into, his Honour, in disposing of the suit, remarked that it was not a reliable defence set up by the defendant, inasmuch as the parties were not on friendly terms with each other at the time of the alleged delivery of the ornament. As in respect of the cash payments, there was a denial in the correspondence previously passed between the parties, and it was not likely that the ornaments should have been delivered by the defendant's mother-in-law Luxmibai to the plaintiff without securing any writing. Under these circumstances his Honour passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 240, and certified Rs. 15 as professional costs.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th July, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	14	2	30	0	29
Suez	14	2	40	0	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 14th July, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	17	...	2
" Madras	...	29	...	1

The first cotton factory built in the Turkish capital was inaugurated on June 21. By August nine thousand spindles will be at work, affording employment to seven hundred native men and women. The capital expended on the works and plant is only forty thousand pounds.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SEQUEL TO THE APOLLO STREET FIRE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case in which P. M. Mody, transacting business, under the title of Messrs. P. M. Mody and Co., is charged at the instance of Mr. Symington, the Secretary to the Queen Insurance Company, with cheating that firm in reference to the late fire, which occurred in Apollo Street, was resumed for hearing.

Mr Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, prosecuted, and Mr Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, defended.

Mr. Craigie reserved his cross-examination of the last witness, Pherozshah Pallonjee.

The next witness was Anandjee Dyal, who said: I am a clerk in the Kaiser-i-Hind Fire Insurance Company, and I live in Samuel Street. I know the accused Mr. P. M. Mody. He had an insurance effected in our Company on the 3rd of January, 1890. This is the original policy, which was cancelled on the 20th of March, 1890. It was cancelled because the accused wanted to transfer the goods to the Fort godown, the accused's present shop in Apollo Street.

Mr. Craigie reserved his cross-examination.

Frederick Arthur De Quadros, sworn, said: I am a clerk in the insurance department, in Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and I reside at Magazon. That firm are the agents of the London Assurance Corporation.

Mr. Payne: Do you know the accused?—Not personally. A broker, Moolchund Dhurumsey, made an insurance in the name of the accused in the London Assurance Corporation. The application was made in January. The policy was made about the 11th of January, 1890. I did not inspect any place before the policy was made.

Mr. Craigie objected to the nature of the goods being mentioned covered by the policy.

Witness continues: I did not inspect any place. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. are the agents of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. The accused has an insurance in that company relating to a shop in Bajee Pala Street.

Mr. Craigie objected to Mr. Payne asking any questions as to the contents of the policy.

His Worship thought it necessary that the policy should be produced.

Witness continues: Moolchund Dhurumsey came to make the application in that Insurance Company. The amount he (the agent) applied for was Rs. 10,000.

Cross-examination reserved by Mr. Craigie.

The next witness was Bezonjee Hormusjee Mistry, who said: I am a building contractor, and I live in the Fort. I know the accused. He is a tenant of mine. He has rented from me a place near the Fish Market, in Nagdevi Street. He has rented from me a shop and a godown adjoining in that street for Rs. 45 a month. I think the shop, including the godown, are about 30ft. square.

Mr. Payne: What do you mean by 30ft. square?—The godown is 30ft. in length, and the shop is 20ft. in width. The width of the godown is 11ft. The length of the shop is about 20ft. Therefore I said on an average the shop, including the godown, is 30ft. square. It was more than three years ago that I let those premises to the accused. The accused has been in possession of those premises since that time. He occupies those premises as a monthly tenant. I have not given the accused any notice to quit those premises. I personally go there to recover my rent.

Mr. Payne: Did you go there in November last?—I go there monthly for my rent. My rent is calculated according to the native month. I can't say I went to the premises a few days before or after the Karthik month. The accused had his goods always in the shop for sale.

Mr. Payne: Of what description were those goods?—They were ship-chandlers' goods. I am not a judge of such goods. I cannot give the names of the different articles I saw. I saw the usual quantity of goods that are stored in those shops. There was a signboard over that shop. That signboard is not there now. I was told it was removed to the Fort.

Mr. Payne: Do you remember the fire in Apollo Street?—I know there was a fire in Apollo Street. I do not remember the date. The signboard was there. I believe it was removed after the fire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie: I do not know that the accused has got a shop now in Apollo Street. The accused's mehtas, who sit at the shop and attend to the sale, told me the board was removed to Apollo Street.

Mr. Craigie: Were you in the habit of going to the shop which was burnt down before it was burnt down?—I had gone to the accused's shop, which was burnt down, on one or two occasions before it was burnt down. I remember I had been to that shop a few days before it was burnt down. I went there to settle about my rent with the accused. The shop was quite full of goods when I went there.

Mr. Craigie: How long have you known the accused?—For many years. I have done business with the accused for more than three years. I have always found him fair, honest, and straightforward in his dealings with me. He has always met his liabilities promptly, as far as I am concerned. I had no reason to suppose that he was in pecuniary difficulties at the time of the fire.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne: My dealings with the accused were in respect of the rent. I mean to say that he never allowed my rent to run into arrears. It was paid promptly, and I had never to worry him for it. I had no dispute with the accused, and I never saw him disputing with anybody else. I have seen the accused on some occasions in Nagdevie Street. The settlement I referred to when I went to the accused's shop just before the fire was on account of my agreement with him being up, and I went to ask him to enter into a new agreement with me.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Craigie: I have not got the agreement here, but I took down the date of it. That agreement was signed in the Nagdevie Street shop. It was prepared by a mehta and written on a stamped paper. It is in Guzerathi. I am sure the agreement was signed in the Nagdevie Street shop.

The witness was desired by Mr. Craigie to procure the agreement, and produce it before the Court.

Ismailjee Ibrahim Kurwa, the next witness, sworn, said: I am a ship-chandler and an iron-monger, and I live in Abdul Rahman Street. I know the accused. My shop is near the accused's, in Abdool Rahman Street. I can see the accused's signboard from my shop. I have occupied my shop for about twelve years. I think the street in which the accused's shop is, is called Nagdevie Cross Lane. I think the accused occupied this shop for about four or five years. I am not quite sure. I remember the fire in Apollo Street. At the time of that fire the accused had goods in Nagdevie Street. The goods were similar to those he had in the Fort shop—shipchandlers' goods, such as leather belting, rubber sheets, weighing machines, fire engines, &c.

Mr. Payne: Could you state roughly the value of the goods in the Nagdevie shop?—Unless I actually see the goods and go into details, I cannot fix the value, I could not tell the value of the goods in a shipchandlers' by a mere look.

Mr. Payne: Is Rs. 25,000 an exaggerated value on goods in a shop of this description?—I cannot say. If some of the packages contained valuable goods, it might be. The accused had a godown in the same street, but I have never been into it. I went very seldom to the accused's shop, in Apollo Street.

The Magistrate informed Mr. Payne that he was endeavouring to make out a *prima facie* case against the accused in trying to adduce statements from his witnesses, which they either declined to give or were not in a position to give.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie: I have known the accused for about ten years. In my business with him I have always found him fair, honest, and straightforward. I do not know that he has acted otherwise with any one. I had no reason to suppose that the accused was at the time of the fire in pecuniary difficulties. As far as I know, his credit was quite good at the time of the fire. The quantity of goods that the accused had in his shop at Nagdevie Street at the time of the fire was about the same quantity he usually had there. I do not remember if any goods were put into the Nagdevie shop before the fire.

Bezonjee Hormusjee Mistry, recalled, produced the agreement before the Court, and, cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, said: This is the agreement. Before the agreement was signed I bought this stamped paper. I see the date of the sale of this stamped paper is the 5th of November, 1889. Bearing that in mind, this agreement was signed on the 5th of November 1889 or after that date.

Mr. Craigie: Is it not a fact that you were in the shop of the accused in Apollo Street a few days before the 5th of November 1889?—Yes. I did not go to the accused's shop in the Fort after the agreement was signed.

Mr. Craigie: Are you still quite certain that the agreement was signed at Bajee Pala and not at Apollo Street?—I still say that it was signed in the shop at Baji Pala Street and not in Apollo Street.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution yesterday afternoon.

Khunderrao Ramchunder was the next witness, who said: I am a clerk in the office of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee. They are agents for the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. On the 12th of April 1889 a policy was effected on that company by one Shamjee Liladhur for Rs. 12,000. That was to cover non-hazardous goods in a godown belonging to Dhurumsey Jewa in De Souza Street. On the same day another policy was effected by the accused. That was for Rs. 8,000. That policy covered non-hazardous goods stored in the same godown. This latter policy was transferred on the 8th of July 1889. I did not go into the godown in Bajee Pala Street. There were goods in the godown. There were all packages. There were no loose goods. I could not tell you what kinds of goods they were. There was no occasion to make an enquiry in this case, as the party was a respectable one. I was sent there to see the locality and enquire into the class of the goods. I did not make an enquiry into the class of the goods. I did not make a report to my masters. I did not make an enquiry as to the class of the goods as it was not necessary.

Mr. Budroodeen: Before you went to this godown you knew that the insurance was to be on non-hazardous goods?—Yes, and I knew who the insurer was, and yet I went to make the enquiry. I did not make the enquiry which I went to make. I saw the godown and I saw the locality, and I was satisfied. The godown appeared to me to be full. Shamjee Liladhur was the muccadum to the accused.

Mr. Craigie reserved his cross-examination of this witness.

The next witness, Goolalchund Pitamber, deposed: I am an insurance broker and live in Mody Bay. I acted as a broker for the accused in affecting a policy with B. and A. Hormarjee. I remember the amount was Rs. 20,000—Rs. 12,000, in the name of Shamjee Liladhar and Rs. 8,000 for the accused. The policy was in the name of the accused. The premium received from the accused was in respect of both amounts. The accused used to ensure goods in his own name. I do not know what relations there were between Shamjee Liladhur and the accused. The goods insured for Rs. 20,000 were in the same godown. There were goods inside the godown. What those goods were I do not know. They were ship-chandler's goods, which I am not supposed to know.

Mr. Budroodeen: Was the godown full?—It was neither quite full nor empty. The godown was on the ground-floor of Dhurumsey Jewa's house at Mandvie Bunder. I do not know that the policy for for Rs. 8,000 was afterwards transferred.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie: This happened in April 1889.

Re-examined by Mr. Budrooden: The policy was for twelve months.

The next witness, Abdoolally Cadarbhoy, sworn, said: I deal in stationery and live in Bhoosari Mohoila. I know the accused. I know he had a shop in the Fort, which was burnt down in November last. I bought some wool from the accused on the 23rd of September 1889. I bought 60 lbs. It was white wool, similar to the skenes before the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie: I have known the accused for eight or ten years. During that time I have had dealings with him. I used to be prompt in my payments to him, and he was the same to me. I have no reason to suppose that he was in pecuniary difficulties before the fire. I was in the habit of going to his shop often. I do not remember if I went to his shop shortly before the fire. I found the shop full just in the same way as I found other shops full of goods. His shop in the Apollo Street was full of goods. I do not know of the sale of goods after the fire.

Re-examined by Mr. Budroodeen: I had no other dealings besides purchasing goods from him.

At this stage Mr. Budroodeen informed the Court that he did not wish to waste the time of the Court in examining further witnesses for the prosecution, as he thought the charge had been sufficiently laid against the accused.

His worship, however, was of opinion that the present case was not a strong one, and he pointed out to the prosecution that it was for them to prove that they had been cheated. It remained for them to show whether the goods in the godown of the accused were not valued at Rs. 40,000. The real question in this case was in regard to the value of the goods in the godown of accused. His worship suggested that somebody should be called in evidence from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young.

Mr. Craigie for the defence expressed his surprise at the prosecution not proceeding with the examination of further witnesses, and proceeded to cross-examine Mr. Symington, who said: My complaint against the accused is that I have been cheated. In fact, I have been led to believe that the value in the accused's shop in Apollo Street was less than Rs. 40,000 at the time of the fire. That is the reason that has induced me to bring this prosecution.

Mr. Craigie: Have you got the authority of the directors to bring this prosecution or not?—Yes. The company has a local board of directors here. They have the power to direct what should be done in these matters. I do not think the object of local directors is to prevent us referring questions to the head-office. This prosecution is brought on behalf of the Queen Insurance Company. I have power to bring such a charge without the authority of the local directors. I have reasons, besides what I stated here, for believing that the goods in the shop at the time of the fire were of less value than Rs. 40,000. Some of these reasons have come to my knowledge since I gave my evidence. After hearing the evidence in this court I still believe the value of the goods in the shop at the time of the fire were under Rs. 40,000.

Mr. Craigie: If these further circumstances have come to your knowledge, why have you not laid them before the Court?—I have been advised by my solictor not to lay my reasons before the Court at the present stage. I instructed Messrs. Lidbetter and Young to examine the books of the accused after the fire. In order that the examination should be complete, I had the accused's books taken to the office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young for examination. Certain books were taken. I am not aware of the number. Messrs. Lidbetter and Young informed me that they examined the invoice-book and the sale memoranda books.

Mr. Craigie: Did you instruct them to confine their examination to the two books you mention?—No. Messrs. Lidbetter and Young did not report to me that the value of the goods was considerably over Rs. 40,000.

Mr. Craigie: Will you swear that the accused did not tell you that he claimed a portion of the salvage?—I would not like to swear that the accused did not tell me that he claimed a portion of the salvage. I do not recollect any conversation between us as to the amount of salvage he was to receive. I have received a number of letters from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young about this insurance.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee produced all the letters from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, except one, a press copy of which the prosecution are willing to produce if necessary.

Mr. Craigie here read a letter from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young addressed to Mr. Symington, in which a claim was made by the accused for salvage, and which ran as follows:—

Dear Mr. Symington,—Enclosed please find a letter setting forth the best terms on which we can arrange matters. We effected an abatement of Rs. 1,500 on the claim and got the insured to agree to waive the right to claim a share of salvage.

Mr. Symington continues: I don't remember any considerable negotiation to Messrs. Lidbetter and Young with the accused about his claim for salvage. It was eventually arranged between Messrs. Lidbetter and Young on my behalf and the accused's, that if he gave up his claim for salvage, the Rs. 40,000 would be paid in three days. After these terms were arranged, I have no doubt that the accused sent this letter to Messrs. Lidbetter and Young.

Mr. Craigie: Was not that arrangement come to because the company were afraid that if they refused and it was proved that the value of the goods was considerably over Rs. 40,000, the accused would be entitled to a portion of the salvage?—It is not the reason that those terms were agreed to, because the company believed that the goods in the shop were considerably more than Rs. 40,000, and if that were so, the accused would be entitled to a portion of the salvage. At the time this letter was written on the 9th of December 1889, the salvage had not been sold. I knew on that day that the value of the salvage was some thousand rupees. As a matter of fact, the salvage realised about Rs. 6,000.

The case was here adjourned till the 29th at 2-30 p.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, July 13.

10 p.m. ... ... 80·4

MONDAY NIGHT, July 14.

6 a.m. ... ... 79·6
10 a.m. ... ... 83·1
2 p.m. ... ... 83·2
4 p.m. ... ... 84·4

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER HOME.—Of all the petty annoyances incidental to life in India, none are so trying to the temper or so conducive to the multiplication of Adjectives as PRICKLY HEAT.

Friction by hand or friendly posts and corners relieve one moment to make it worse the next, and were it not that KEMP & Co. provide a remedy for every ill, and PRICKLY HEAT in particular, life would be unbearable. Their "COAL TAR" SOAP at 12 as. per packet of 3 tablets, if used daily, soothes the irritability of the skin, and makes life worth living again.

For those who prefer a Dusting Powder, KEMP & Co.'s THYMOLITE at Re. 1 per box is admirable, and wonderfully efficacious.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

FISH-PONDS AT MALABAR HILL.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY *vs.* HIRJEE ARDASEER DADY.

The plaintiff's claim was that it may be declared that they are absolutely entitled to the fishponds in Back Bay and to the immediate possession thereof; and that the defendant may be ordered to quit and deliver up possession of them to the plaintiffs. The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that by Bombay Act 6 of 1879, the two pieces of land, usually covered with sea-water, situated at Malabar, Hill, in Back Bay, in the port of Bombay, and called fish-ponds, were vested in the plaintiffs. Up to the end of 1888, the rents of the fish-ponds were recovered by the Collector of Land Revenue and paid to the plaintiffs every year. By a Government resolution, dated 4th February, 1889, all the fish-ponds in Back Bay, with one exception, were on the 3rd June, 1889, handed over by Government to the plaintiffs. The defendant up to 30th April, 1889, occupied two of the fish-ponds as a yearly tenant, paying annually Rs. 7-13-11 for ground rent, and Rs. 2 for licenses to fish in the two ponds. In October, 1888, six months' notice to quit the fish-ponds were given to the defendant by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the plaintiffs. The defendant declined to quit and deliver up to the plaintiffs the fish-ponds or to reoccupy them upon the terms which the plaintiffs were willing to grant to the defendant. He claimed to be absolutely entitled to the fish-ponds, subject only to payment of annual ground-rent.

The plaintiff's had also filed a similar suit against Sadanand Shricrishna in respect of two other fish-ponds in Back Bay, in which the same defence was raised.

One of the issues raised in the case was whether the fish-ponds in question have been so vested in the plaintiffs as to entitle them to maintain this suit. His lordship, after argument by counsel, delivered a separate judgment and found the issue in favour of the plaintiffs.

In delivering judgment in the two suits, his lordship said: One judgment will suffice for the decision of these two cases in which, though the defendants are different persons, the plaintiffs are the same, and the pleadings and issues are identical. The evidence also is substantially and practically the same, though in case 141, it is somewhat more in favour of the plaintiffs by reason of admissions made by the father of the defendant in 1885. In both cases the title to the fish-ponds is in question, and the point for determination is whether the plaintiffs are entitled to them and to the immediate possession thereof, or whether the defendants are not absolute owners thereof, entitled to remain in possession, subject to an annual payment of rent, pension or tax. The fish-ponds lie on the sea-shore of the S. E. side of Malabar Hill and are below ordinary high-water mark, being at ordinary high tides entirely covered by the sea. They have recently been transferred by Government to the plaintiffs, so that the plaintiffs stand in the place of Government, entitled to all the right, title, and interest that the latter had. By the case cited in 6 M. I. A., 267, the principle is established that the E. I. Company, as representing the Indian Government, have free-hold in the bed of navigable rivers and to the land between high and low water mark. Thus the law governing the present case is the same as it would be in England were the Crown suing the subject, or the subject seeking to establish his right against the Crown. The sea-shore, that is the portion of the land adjacent to the sea which lies between the high-water and low-water mark at ordinary tides, being alternately covered and left dry by the ordinary flux and reflux of the tides, undoubtedly belongs to the Crown. Every claim of the subject to any part of it must be supported by precisely the same evidence of title as a claim to any inland estate as against the *prima facie* title of the Crown. (cites Hall on Sea-shore, pp. 16 and 17.) There are indeed only two ways in which a subject may acquire a right to such soil or shore—1, by character or grant, and 2, by custom or prescription, that is by proving such a commercial usage of it as will, in the eye of the law, presuppose a grant. In the present cases no grant is alleged. Prescription is relied upon as evidencing a grant. When, however, the evidence adduced in proof of this prescription is analysed, it is found that it amounts only to this,—namely, that the defendants have held as tenants these fish-ponds for a long number of years and paid year by year the same sum of money to Government for that holding. The value of such evidence in itself is shown by such a decision as that reported at 5 B. H. C. R., p. 179. In the revenue books of Government these fish-ponds are entered as Government property, and the payment is called rent or tax. No evidence is adduced to show that the holding was as of right, and the payment of the nature of pension and tax, or some such other stable character, or payment of which the holding was to be perpetual. Such a thing seems never to have been claimed in old times; or in more recent times, when claimed, never admitted or recognised by Government. Much has been made in argument of the fact that one Harrischunder has a fish-pond which he is entitled to hold as long as he pays a certain sum annually for it. This, however, is admitted by the plaintiffs, and the very way in which that fish-pond is entered in the revenue books shows at the very least that a distinction has always been made between it and the others, and that the others were never treated as being held on the same tenure as it was. Another argument has been founded on the fact that notices were issued to the defendants to pay their rent as if it were assessment, but the definition of "land revenue" in section 3 of Act 2 of 1876 is wide enough to include rent of Government land, and I see nothing that militates against the case of the plaintiffs in the fact that measures were taken to recover the rent due from the defendants as if it were assessment. The salient point in the case lies in the fact that the defendants themselves have year by year, for a long series of years, virtually admitted that they were tenants from year to year only of the permission to fish in these fish-ponds. This they have done by accepting receipts in which this is expressly stated. The form—it is the same in both cases—runs thus "Received from. . . . the sum of Rs. . . . . being rent for. . . . . for permission to fish in the fish-pond situate at Malabar Hill, belonging to (prior to 1859 it was the Hon'ble Company; in and after 1859, it was the Government of Bombay) and rented by him from year to year." These receipts were accepted in this form without any objection or protest whatever, except in Dady's case, when protests were made in the years 1874, 1875, 1877 to 1880, and 1888. Government, however, remained firm, insisted on its right of ownership, and that defendant was but a tenant from year to year,—and the defendant was content to pay the rent and accept the receipt under protest. Such a protest could not change the character of the tenure or convert an annual holding into a perpetual one. I am of opinion, therefore, that neither by grant nor by prescription have the defendants proved the right they contend for; and I find the first issue in the affirmative, and the second in the negative. There will be a decree for the plaintiffs in each case in the terms of the prayer of the plaint, with costs.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

July 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, interrupted.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Communication with Australia cut off by failure of all cables between Banjowanjee and Australia. Messages for Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, can only be accepted on the understanding that they will be sent over the interrupted section by steamer.

The receipts on account of revenue in England from the 1st of April, 1890, when there was a balance of £5,220,261, to the 21st of June, 1890, were £19,537,052 against £18,949,358 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,592,003. The net expenditure was £17,331,230 against £17,678,386, to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on the 21st of June, 1890, amounted to £5,687,765, and at the same date in 1889 to £4,052,515.

A CLAIM ARISING OUT OF THE APOLLO STREET FIRE.

At the Small Cause Court on Friday last, Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the suit of Messrs. Cowasjee Brothers *vs.* Vullubram Motiram. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Munsooklal, solicitor, for the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—This case involves rather a nice question arising out of the disastrous fire that occurred in Apollo Street at the end of last year. The defendant on 27th March, 1889, indented, through the plaintiffs in Bombay for one case containing 75lbs. of imitation gold thread, No. 749-12s, to be numbered 749-12s, at the price of Rs. 10-8 per lb., free in Bombay harbour. It is not certain whether the order was sent by the plaintiffs in Bombay direct to the manufacturers, or to their branch firm in England to be forwarded. But the goods, the subject of this indent, were shipped by the manufacturers in France direct to Bombay in a case bearing the defendant's marks, and arrived her, in August, together with another case, also bearing the defendant's marks, which was the subject of a previous indent. The plaintiffs accepted a bill of exchange drawn on them for the price of these two cases, and of two others, for another indentor, who was allowed to take delivery of his, on payment to the plaintiffs of the proportion of the bill drawn on them which the value of his two cases represented. The plaintiffs removed the defendant's two cases to their office in Apollo Street and paid the bill of exchange on its due date (6th September) when they debited to the defendant in his account the proportion which the value of his two cases bore to the amount of the bill of exchange. That the defendant's two cases were so taken by the plaintiffs into their own custody with the knowledge and consent of the defendant, and that he had notice of their arrival in Bombay, is apparent, for on 14th September, 1889, he paid the plaintiffs Rs. 500, and took away one of the cases, the subject of the earlier indent, leaving the other still in the plaintiffs' office. On 8th November, 1889, the defendant paid to the plaintiffs through his broker Rs. 300 more, saying he would call for the corresponding quantity of goods out of the second case. This he did on the morning of 11th November, when the case was opened in the plaintiffs' office, and the defendant took away one of the three closed tin-boxes (containing 25lbs. of thread each) which it contained, after signing a receipt in these terms: "Received from Messrs. Cowasjee Brothers the undermentioned goods, as per agreement, in good order and condition, no objection to be taken hereafter, 25lbs. imitation gold thread." That night occurred "the Apollo Street fire," which destroyed the plaintiff's office and all its contents except some b[illegible]s. Next day the defendant called on the plaintiffs and complained that the bundles of imitation gold thread in the box which he had taken from the case in their office on the previous day were not numbered 749-12s, as indented for, but 936, and refused to take delivery or pay for the case. This action has now been brought for the balance of the account due by the defendant, which is virtually the balance of the price of the 2nd case, and the question to be decided is whether this case was the property of the defendant at the time of the fire. If it was, he must, of course, pay for it, though, if, as he alleges, the contents were not such as he ordered, he may have a claim in damages either against the plaintiffs or the manufacturers. It has been argued on behalf of the defendant that the delivery of the 25 lbs. of thread out of the case on 11th November, did not operate to pass the property in the whole case, because that was not such a delivery of part, in progress of delivery of the whole, as is contemplated by Sec 92 of the Indian Contract Act; but such a delivery of part, with an intention of serving it from the whole, as was held in Bunney *vs.* Poyntz (4 B. and Ad. 568) not to pass the property in the remainder. The payment of only Rs. 300 on account of the price at the time of this part delivery lend some weight to this contention. But it is to be remaked that the proportion which this payment bears to the full price of the whole case does not exactly represent the proportionate price of the part delivered. It was strictly a mere part payment on *account* of the price of the whole case. No necessary inference, therefore, could be drawn, merely from this payment of an intention to sever the part delivered from the remainder. But that is a question which only arises where the contract between the parties is a contract of sale and purchase. This was not. It was a contract of agency only, and the plaintiffs, moreover, as I read the indent, were not the agents of the defendant to procure for him the thread described to them, but merely to transmit his order and hand him the goods supplied against it by the manufacturers. The defendant knew perfectly well that the plaintiffs are not manufacturers of, or dealers in, imitation gold thread. He could not, therefore, contract to buy from them direct the article he required. By the terms of the indent he does not seem to me to have contracted with them that they shall buy the thread described, and resell it to him, or that they shall certainly procure for him only such thread as is described in the indent, but that they shall place his order for completion in the proper quarter, not in any way warranting its due performance by the manufacturers. They did so, and paid for the thread on his account, and after such payment, with his consent, retained possession of it, until such time as he should repay them. But I do not think this constituted them the owners and resellers to him. A test is the question, would the plaintiffs after having so got possession of the imitation gold thread ordered through them by the defendant, if the market had risen, been allowed to sell on their own account without being accountable to the defendant for the profit? I think not, nor as was held in the case of Mahomed Ally *vs.* Schiller (I. L. R. 13 Bombay 470) where the agreement between the parties was of a similar nature to this, had the goods ordered not been supplied by the manufacturers, could the defendant have maintained an action against the plaintiff for damages for the non-delivery as on a contract of sale. No question arises in this case as to when the thread ceased to be the property of the manufacturers, for they had actually been paid the full-price more than two months before the fire. But whenever it was that the property in the goods passed from them, it seems to me it passed direct to the defendant, and that the plaintiffs only had possession as his agents and on his account. Therefore they are entitled to be repaid whatever of the price which they paid on his account still remains unpaid by him to them. Verdict for plaintiff Rs. 522-11-4 and costs Rs. 51 certified.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th July, as compared with the statement of the 1st July:—

Liabilities.	July 1. Rs.	A.	P.	July 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,28,81,176	11	4	2,27,35,836	6	5
Other Deposits, &c.	4,07,35,391	12	5	3,97,66,096	10	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,76,375	14	2	5,39,232	11	11
Sundries	17,19,973	12	3	23,07,991	12	1
Rs.	9,19,12,918	2	2	9,00,49,157	8	9

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	90,75,391	4	0	89,81,766	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	80,31,016	0	0	79,95,336	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,00,62,596	3	2	90,65,316	2	6
Credits on do.	82,27,271	13	2	73,14,532	8	5
Bills discounted &c.	1,83,86,436	13	11	1,78,04,368	7	4
Balances with other Banks	3,90,270	1	9	4,53,619	15	6
Bullion	2,860	8	0	2,860	8	0
Dead Stock	12,24,608	6	0	12,25,151	11	7
Stamps	11,056	6	6	11,306	0	10
Sundries	6 91,273	12	3	6,50,497	5	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,79,27,297	3	7	1,91,3[illegible],793	7	9
Do. at Branches	1,78,82,839	9	10	1,74,08,609	5	[illegible]
Rs.	9,19,12,9 8	2	2	9,00,49,157	8	9

Not long ago a savant made the discovery that an egg could easily be poisoned by the insertion of a thin wire that would leave no mark on the shell. Until then the Czar had eaten eggs with absolute security; but now, a Continental correspondent avers, they are sent him in all sorts of mysterious receptacles—sometimes in hat-boxes—and they are boiled or converted into omelettes in a little kitchen contiguous to the Czar's study. Here a Parisian cook named Reynaud operates, under the personal superintendence of the Czarina, who goes in and out of the kitchen at all hours, and often prepares a dish with her own hands. The Czar never eats thick soups or thick sauces. His food is meat boiled or broiled, but the broth or gravy must always be perfectly clear. The vegetables are served whole, and cut before him with a silver knife. The sugar which he eats with his fruit is also pounded in his sight, and his salt is the common grey salt in large grains, with which it would be impossible to mix arsenic, as could be done with the fine white table salt.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

WITH regard to the political aspect of the Silver question, the following remarks by a New Orleans paper are worthy of attention :—" The position that the silver question has taken has greatly embarrassed the Republicans, as, while the Eastern members of the party are earnestly opposed to the recognition of silver, the Western Republicans are under pressure from their constituents to vote for the most comprehensive and liberal treatment of the cheaper metal. In order to whip these Western members into line, the caucus had been resorted to, but it is doubtful if this alternative will ultimately succeed, as the pressure from the constituencies is very great." The West, it is added, has already been outraged by the course of the Republicans on tariff legislation, and it is believed that their refusal to recognise the claims of silver will still further complicate matters and help to lose the party many seats in the " fall " elections. The Democrats are determined to push their advantage, and it is believed that they will force the Western Republicans to either ignore their constituents and stand by the party's mandate, or rebel against the party to save their seats, either of which courses promises advantages to the Democrats.

Under the heading, " A Franco-Italian Customs League," the *Paris Bourse* suggests the formation of a committee to promote the settlement, once for all, of the protracted commercial dispute between France and Italy, which, it is urged, is being used to the disadvantage of both countries by their " adversaries. " This committee, it is argued, should take it for granted that it is impossible to dissolve the Triple Alliance before its expiration in 1891. But this Alliance need not interfere with a Franco-Italian economic alliance, and the committee should exclude from consideration all political questions, and consider solely the commercial interests of France and Italy. It should be imbued with neither Free Trade nor Protectionist doctrines, but endeavour solely to bring about commercial union on reciprocity lines. The approaching revision of the French commercial treaties, it is pointed out, makes the present opportunity an excellent one for an attempt to consolidate the commercial interests of two countries which are so closely related naturally. Italy ought to be able to find the best market in France for her wine, silk, cattle, oil, and sulphur, and the French agriculturist is not in the least danger of suffering from the competition of Italian cereals; on the contrary, Italy would offer an excellent market for French cereals whenever a good harvest left a surplus for export. The French production of silk and wine, again, will never be sufficient for the increasing home consumption and export trade of French silk manufactures and prepared wines, and the Italian manufacturers have nothing to fear from French competition with their ordinary productions, the French goods being of a more costly character, while for their own specialities they will nowhere find markets so suitable as those of France.

Lyons advices announce that the silk harvest in France and Italy may now be regarded as concluded, but add that it is still difficult to form a reliable estimate of the result. On the whole, however, there is reason to anticipate that it will not be very different from last year's. As regards the Far East, it is known that the China crop will be inferior, both in quantity and quality, to last year's, and that in Japan the yield will be about the same as last year's. As for the Canton yield, the results of only two of the six crops there are known, and it is not possible, therefore, to form an opinion as to the total yield. In France and in Italy business in cocoons is now at its most active period, and nowhere is a superabundance of the material observable. Everywhere cocoon prices are relatively high, with a tendency to advance, and they are being readily paid by spinners, and especially by speculators, the latter of whom are said to be operating largely. On the average, the prices are from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than last year, and, leaving out of consideration the question of the out-turn of material from the cocoons, concerning which reports are very contradictory, it may be said that the cost of the cocoons is about 10 per cent. above the parity of prices for the prepared material. The upward movement in the prices of the cocoons has, however, begun to affect the silk market, and though consumers still to a large extent hesitate, there was during last week rather more briskness in the Lyons market, resulting in an advance of from 1 to 2 francs in many instances. There was also rather more demand for fabrics, but the season is too far advanced for any serious revival in this department before the opening of the demand for supplies for next spring, which usually takes place in September. At Marseilles there has been a demand for Syrian filatures for future delivery, and cocoon prices have had an upward tendency. The Italian silk markets appear to have been decidedly stimulated by the excitement in the cocoon market.

The gold premium to be charged on all Customs duties paid in the silver currency instead of in gold in Austria-Hungary, has been fixed by the respective Finance Ministers at 17 per cent for July. This is a further noteworthy reduction, the rate for the current month being 18 per cent, while for last month it was 18½ per cent. It seems reasonable to attribute the reduction to the altered position of silver. The premium has been as high as 59 per cent. Of course it is practically equivalent to an additional import duty.

Some interest has been shown recently by English investors in Californian estates, and noticeably in those suitable for viticulture. In his report on the agriculture of the State during last year, Consul Donohoe states that the estimated yield of wine was 14,500,000 gallons, which shows a marked falling off against 1888. Producers were, however, able to realse higher prices for their wines than previously. " The improvement in quality," he writes, " is perceptible, as low-class wines are now distilled for brandy, and there is a growing demand for this spirit, which answers well for fortifying purposes, and is now exported for that purpose. A very fair table wine, both red and white, is now produced, and a good trade is gradually springing up for it, with an increased demand for both export and consumption in the eastern and central States. I can obtain a good table wine (red), in bottle, from a wine merchant here (San Francisco), produced on his own vineyard, at twelve shillings a dozen ; returning the bottles. This is a perfectly red wine, with a slight Burgundy flavour, and favourably compares with the table wines one drinks at a first-class hotel in Paris." Mr. Donohoe adds that many of the large landed proprietors in California are dividing up their properties, and selling off in small lots to actual settlers. This plan, he remarks, will probably prove advantageous to both parties ; but settlers are warned not to believe all statements made by those who have lands for sale, and particularly not to purchase without a thorough inspection made on the spot, and seeing how the farmers in the neighbourhood are getting on, and hearing their opinion as to crops, loss of irrigation, and market facilities. There are plenty of low-priced farms to be had, but it will often be found that dearer land in a good neighbourhood with better facilities for disposing of the produce, will prove the cheaper bargain of the two. Those who come to California for fruit farming had better understand that until the fourth year after planting they will receive no return on their outlay. A necessary requirement, therefore, is sufficient floating capital to carry them over this term.

In metal and manufacturing circles some attention is being given to antimony, the market price of which has been steadily rising. In March 1888 the quotation was £32 per ton. It is now £73 to £75. Antimonial ores are frequently very rich in gold and silver, but their refractory nature has to a very large extent hithero prevented the successful treatment for the recovery of these other metals, rich gold being one which is constantly found in conjunction with a large pecentage of antimony. Recent scientific devlopments in the treatment of those peculiarly rich refractory antimonial ores point to an early period when both metals will be recovered at a comparatively nominal cost. It is said that the great rise in the value of antimony to which we have alluded, is not only due to the enlarged demand for type-metal, for which it is absolutely necessary, but to its new use in the manufacture of bullets and other war material.

The market for African gold shares continues lifeless, and the business transacted from day to day is on a very small scale. Prices show a further downward tendency, and some have fallen below their value for no apparent cause. The failure of Messrs. Howe & Co., South African merchants, is doubtless to some extent responsible for the present weak tone of the market, for as long as dealers know that the banks hold pawned stock which has to be realised, they are not likely to assist in supporting prices. Until these shares are absorbed, no recovery can possible be looked for.

According to *Stubbs's Weekly Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending June 21 was 145 as against 138 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 7. Sequah, Limited, is a new company with a capital of £300,000 in £1 shares, its object being to develop the business of vendors of an American patent medicine which, under Sequah's fostering care, has attained a certain degree of popularity. It is reported that a company is about to be formed, under distinguished auspices, with the title of " The Trust Companies Assets Realization Company." We (the *Times*) are informed that the results of the different places where the Egyptian Conversion has been effected have now come to hand, and that 99 per cent. of all the 5 per cent. preference bonds have been converted, only about 1 per cent. claiming reimbursement.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

ILL-FORTUNE still pursues the footsteps of the Australians. They have been badly beaten by the South of England and the Players of England. In the first match Mr. Walter Read played a grand innings of 90, and then ran himself out ; and Mr. Grace contributed 49 and 35. The Australians had a splendid example set them by the veteran Blackham, but only Walters and Lyons could give him any support. In the great match at Lord's Gunn's wonderfully fine innings of 228 was of course the talk of the town ; and average and record hunters assure us that it is the highest individual score made in this country against colonial bowling. The Australians kept up their bowling and fielding throughout the long hours on the Thursday and Friday, and showed no signs of staleness. Turner and Ferris, however, were terribly expensive, and Lyons and Trumble were called upon to assit the crack bowlers.

Still another defeat at the hands of Yorkshire did the Australians suffer on Wednesday. The close of Monday's play left the game in a very even position, the Australians having completed a first innings of 177 and Yorkshire having scored 63 for the loss of three wickets. The ground was still in good condition, but at times the fast bowling got up awkwardly, and many of the Australians could do little or nothing against Ulyett. Although Peel and Hall played admirably in the morning and put on 119 runs, the Yorkshire total fell six runs short of that obtained by the Australians, the last few batsmen failing before the excellent bowling of Ferris. The commencment of the Australins' second innings produced the most sensational cricket of the day, seven of the best wickets on the side going down before the bowling of Ulyett and Peel for 20 runs. But then came a great change, and the colonial team were again largely indebted to the coolness and judgment of Barrett, whose batting was one of the main features of the match. Turner, who also deserves the highest praise, remained in with Barrett, while 79 runs were added, and in the end the total reached 141. Barrett took out his bat for a most watchful and wonderfully well-played 46, the result of nearly three hours' cricket. Ulyett came out with the excellent record for the match of ten wickets for 85 runs, and again the Yorkshire fielding could not well have been improved upon.

The close of Tuesday's play gave every prospect of an interesting finish, as Yorkshire with all ten wickets to fall in the second innings wanted 127 runs to win ; but Wednesday's cricket proceeded under the most depressing conditions, and any chance the Australians might have had was spoiled by the weather, frequent showers of rain keeping the wicket easy and the ball wet. There were two delays in the morning which together lasted three-quarters of an hour, and after the luncheon interval rain fell with such persistence that it was ten minutes past four before any further play could take place. In the circumstances the success of the Yorkshiremen was never in doubt. For all that, however, Lee, Hall, and Lord Hawke are entitled to much praise. The first-named utilised his opportunities in an admirable manner, hitting in clean and vigorous style and hardly making a mistake during his stay of an hour and forty minutes. The Yorkshiremen have every reason to be proud of having twice beaten the Australians.

The record of the colonial tour now stands at five wins, seven defeats, and two drawn games, and if they do not show better form we have probably heard the last of Australian teams in England for five years at least. But they play with such indomitable resolution and have a knack of being so " deadly" at times that it would not be wise to look upon them already as a decisively beaten team. The Players' total at Lord's (526) slightly exceeds that made by " England" on the Oval in 1880, when Grace made 150 and Murdoch replied with 151 not out. England won that match by five wickets, Lord Harris very strangely altering the order of going in on the second innings, when only about fifty runs were required.

The records are undergoing their usual process of being shattered. Lancashire against Oxford, total 475, beating the highest score they had thus far made—439 against Middlesex. Cambridge against Sussex topped the English record for a single innings by scoring 703, with a wicket still in hand. Thus they beat Surrey's 698, also made against poor Sussex, by five runs and a wicket. Three personal records. Frank Sugg and Mr. Dixon scored respectively their first 100's for their counties. I should think this ought to settle in the more fortunate case for the amateur his place in the Gentlemen and Players' match. You see, Dixon is a splendid field and a very fair change bowler. The immense strength of the Players this year is shown by the fact that it is very doubtful whether even so fine a bat and field as Sugg can get into their team.

That same professional strength was notably evident in the match against the Australians. If you substitute Shrewsbury for Chatterton in the Players' team, it is very difficult to know which of the other ten to turn out even to make room for W. G. himself, if you want to get an England team. Of course, two or three others will have to stand down to give place to W. G., W. W., Messrs. Woods and Macgregor. But, upon my word, as Willie Edouin says in " Our Flat," I should not like to have the responsibility of knocking out the four victims. But I am wandering. I have only spoken of two-thirds of the personal records. No. 3 is, of course, Wm. Gunn's 228 against the Australians. Every run of that interesting innings I had the pleasure of seeing made. And a very distinct pleasure it was. If De Quincey were for writing as a pendant to his " Murder as one of the Fine Arts," an essay on " Cricket as one of the Fine Arts," he would choose for his text Gunn's performance of Thursday and Friday last week. It may have been taken in something too slow time, but when you are playing for your highest personal score and for the highest score made against any Australian team, and for the purpose of carrying your bat right through the innings all in one, you may be forgiven if you set your batting metronome at slow. Perhaps the queerest thing about the Players and Australian match was that Attewell didn't get a wicket in either innings. Yet his bowling was as correct as, though less effective than, his fellow-countyman's batting.

Another serious reverse has befallen Lancashire since we last commented on the progress of the inter-county matches. After compelling a powerful Middlesex eleven to follow on in a minority of 127 runs, Lancashire bowled and fielded so badly that they were left with the formidable number of 185 runs to get. This task proved too heavy for them, and Middlesex won by 73 runs. It was a victory emphatically due to one man, and that man Mr. Webbe, the Middlesex captain. True, he gave several chances in the field—one that went to Mold was particularly easy ; but with every allowance made, his innings was one of the finest displays that the great Middlesex batsman has ever given in his long and brilliant career.

In 1875, when in his twentieth year, Mr. Webbe played for the Gentlemen against the Players, and helped Mr. Grace to put on 203 runs for the first wicket. Since that time he has repeatedly scored more than a hundred runs in first-class matches. In Lancashire's second innings Barlow played a fine innings for 40 runs, but none of the other members of the team could score off Nepean's slows and J. Hearne's difficult deliveries. In the matches between Lancashire and Middlesex last year the first was won by Middlesex by 31 runs, but the return was won by Lancashire in a single innings with 67 runs to spare, Albert Ward scoring 114 not out. The mistakes that were made in the field were irremediable ; and further proof was given of the enormous loss the county has sustained by the enforced absence of Pilling.

Later in the week the Lancashire team amply avenged their defeat by beating the Oxford University Eleven. The University team contains a large proportion of good batsmen, of whom Messrs. Schwann and Wilson impressed us the most favourably, although they *will* persist in covering the leg stump with the right foot. Mr. Bradby played a fine, confident game ; and the whole team, until the last hour of the Lancashire innings, fielded with great smartness. The fielder who was stationed at third man and mid-on was wonderfully active, and his stopping and returning the ball was quite up to anything Lancashire can show. The wicket keeper made one terrible mistake, which had a great deal to do with the result. Had Pilling or Sherwin been behind the wicket Sugg's career would have been brought to a close when he had scored 15, or at the utmost 30 ; but fortune, combined with his brilliant hitting, gave the Derbyshire man a splendid success. The match was thoroughly interesting for the first and second day, but on the third of course there was nothing in it, and the Oxford wickets fell rapidly before the attacks of Hewitson, a left-handed slow bowler, who made his first appearance in the team. He met with much success, but it is too early yet to pronounce definitely on his merits. If he obtains a trial against any of the leading counties we shall then see " what he is worth."

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* ISLAM CRICKET CLUB.

WITH all the luck in their favour, the Gymkhana out-played their opponents at every point and won this match comfortably by an inning and 28 runs. On winning the toss the Islam Club went in only to be dismissed for 35, a result due to the bowling of Daboo and Mehta. The Gymkhana on going in made a bad commencement, their first five wickets just managing to pass their opponents' score, but nearly 60 runs were put on before the fall of the next wicket and the total reached 143 before all were out. Islam made a better show in their second innings, Ibrahim especially batting in good form for 35, but the rest did little, and the whole side were out for 80. The following is the full score and analysis :—

ISLAM CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hadi C Tyabji c Daboo b Mehta	2	b Daboo	5
Ibrahim R Merchant b Daboo	4	c K Bamji b Davar.	35
Ali N Tyabji b Daboo	10	run out	0
Yakoob S Ali b Daboo	0	b Mehta	3
Kaetan S Ali, b Mehta	3	st Dubash b Davar.	12
Sheikh Abba c K Bamji b Daboo	7	st Dubash b Davar.	2
Bakur Lookmani b Daboo	2	c Banker b Davar.	5
Hoosein Ali c Davar b Daboo	0	c Banker b Davar.	1
Shaffi C Tyabji b Mehta	0	not out	7
Karim Khan b Daboo	3	c Mehta b Daboo	0
Sheikh Khan not out	2	b Tata	2
Extra	2	Extra	8
Total	35	Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
H D Mehta	45	2	16	3
D M Daboo	43	2	17	7

Second Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
H D Mehta	40	1	20	1
D M Daboo	40	1	10	2
H E Bamji	35	0	21	0
E N Davar	40	0	19	5
D J Tata	7	1	0	1

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

D M Daboo b Abba	5
H D Mehta b (run out)	5
H E Bamji b Abba	1
M D Karanjia c H Tyabji b Lookmani	7
D D Dubash c Y Ali b Abba	17
E N Davar (not out)	45
D J Tata b A Tyabji	39
K E Bamji c Y Ali b Merchant	2
R F Malbarwala l-b-w b Abba	4
D F Banker (run out)	2
A F Unwala b A Tyabji	11
Extras	5
Total	143

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
S Abba	90	2	44	4
Karim Khan	25	0	10	0
B Lookmani	55	0	31	1
Ali Tyabji	35	0	26	2
Ibrahim Merchant	35	0	27	1

SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION *VS.* THE FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday last, and ended in a decisive victory for the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution. In the first innings, the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution team scored 91 runs whereas the Fort High School scored only 41 runs. In the second innings, the Fort High School scored 41 runs, making in two innings a total of 82 against 91 of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution team, made in one innings. Thus the latter won the match by 12 wickets and 9 runs. The captain of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution team—Mr. K. D. Engineer, scored 41 runs, and was not out. Mr. J. N. Polishvala also played well, and scored 17 runs. Messrs. N. N. Chinoy and N. P. Massani distinguished themselves as excellent bowlers. Mr. Khajotia, the captain of the Fort High School team, played in excellent form ; making 19 runs in the first innings without being out and 10 in the second innings.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. *VS.* ALBERT C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday between the John Bright and the Albert C. C., resulting in a win for the former by 14 runs. The John Bright C. C., going in first, scored 85 runs, the Albert C. C. in its turn responding with 71. For the winning side Messrs. Mehta, Mahaluxmi, and Wadia scored 14, 11, and 10 runs, respectively, by careful cricket, while the free hitting of Mr. Khambatta (12) and the easy and judicious play of Messrs. Banaji (16) and Mistry (12) did valuable service to the vanquished. Mr. Bhikhaji also deserves credit for his faultless wicket-keeping, which evoked frequent applause even from the adversaries.

POONA GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

THE result of the drawing for ties is shown below. The handicaps will be published to-day. All matches in the first round must be played off by Thursday, the 24th, at the latest :—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

First Ties.

Prior ......a bye.
Cassels ......a bye.
Ramsden ......a bye.
Wroughton *vs.* Crowe.
Lenox Conyngham *vs.* Stubbs.
Stuart *vs.* Von Donop.
Arthur ......a bye.
Vidal ......a bye.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

First Ties.

Wroughton and Vidal	......a bye	
Lenox Conyngham and Cassells	*vs.*	Stubbs and Stuart
Newton-King and Arthur	*vs.*	Von Donop and Williams
Cunningham and Twemlow	*vs.*	Ramsden and Oxenham

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

First Ties.

Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Arthur	*vs.*	Miss Vidal and Mr. Vidal
Mrs. Moore and Mr. Duff	*vs.*	Mrs. Potts and Mr. Lenox Conyngham
Mrs. Wroughton and Mr. Wroughton	*vs.*	Mrs Scannell and Capt Newton-King
Mrs. Ozanne and Capt Williams	*vs.*	Miss Graves and Major Penton

THE BENGAL JUTE CROP.

THE following forecast of jute crop in Bengal to the end of June is published :—

The weather has so far been very favourable to the jute crop, except in one or two districts, in which heavy rainfall immediately after the sowing operations is reported to have caused some injury. In most of the important jute-growing districts an average or more than an average crop is expected, while in no district is the outturn estimated to be less than 12 annas or three-fourths of an average crop. On the whole, it may be said that if the season continues to be as favourable as it has hitherto been, a full average or more than a full average crop may be expected.

2. In the 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Julpigoree, Mymensing and Maldah the area sown is reported to be in excess of that of last year, while in Nuddea, parts of Jessore, Tipperah and Fureedpore the area sown is said, owing to lowness of prices, to be less than that of the previous year, but the figures which have been furnished by Collectors and mofussil reporters of actual areas sown are so manifestly incorrect and contradictory that it is not thought worth while to reproduce them. The area sown in the whole province would appear to be in excess of that of last year. The outturn per acre will be much better than that of last year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle, Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Charters Towers, 1,905 tons, Captain James Arthur, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Ataka, 2,371 tons, Captain T T Bement, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Incharran 1,942 tons, Captain I MacDonald, cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE steame-ship Suez, 1,397 tons, Captain Andrew W Yull, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Marmugoa, &c, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain W F Fairweather, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain James Brown, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo Mrs. Sullivan and three children as cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 481 tons, Captain R H Coope, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr. H B Harrison as cabin and 19 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Arara, 2,481 tons, Captain D Mackenlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (17th June) with a cargo of 4538 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain G Costanzo, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Trieste (15th June) with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Terra, 1,778 tons, Capt J Bulmen, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff (12th June) with a cargo of 3,824 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE steam-ship Hibernia, 1,557 tons, Captain W E McDowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (15th June) with a cargo of 2,826 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Cuba, 1,391 tons, Captain A. Agnews arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo, Mr Bellew as cabin and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Mr. Ardaseer Cowasjee Lalkaka, and 45 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steam-ship Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain J. L. Parfitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Singapore—Mr. W. E. Robbins and Mr. Mahomedally. From Penang.—Mr. O. H. Palmer. From Colombo.—Mr. F. N. Glynn and one gentleman. From Sydney.—Mr. Hutchinson and 2 children, Miss. Hugo, Lt H S Brown, Mr A V Crichton, Mr J Dunn, Mrs Paterson, infant and nurse, From Melbourne, Mr C Betts, Mr T J Kennedy, and two deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.Douro	1569	Marshall	B	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co.
" Nizam	1615	Jephson	F	P & O S N Co.
" Endeavour	1762	Smith	K	W&A Graham &Co
" Imaun	2707	Poland	M	E Bates & Co
" Suez	1397	......	P	J Mackintosh & Co
" Kangra	1492	Ingram	...	B I S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S.Oriental	...	Stewart	1	P & O S N Co
" Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham&Co
" Clyde	2198	Parfitt	4	P & O S N Co
" Chupra	1432	Anderson	5	B I S N Co
" Medusa	..	......	8	A H L'oyds & Co
" Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co
" Cuba	..	......	12	K Nixon & Co.
" W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
" Purulia	993	Houstoun	20 tons Crane	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
14	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	China.
	Hibernia (s)	McDowell	Shields, June 15.
	Arara (s)	Mackenlay	Cardiff, June 17.
	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Glasgow, June 9.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.
	Kistna (s)	Coope	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Incharran (s)	Macdonald	Karachi.
	C Towers (s)	Arthur	Rangoon.
	Ataka (s)	Bement	Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.
" Medusa, for China &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Busheer, Rothwell for Marmugoa, &c.
" Calder, Fairweather, for Persian Gulf.
" Britannia, Brown for Liverpool, &c.
" Suez, Yull, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

July.	ARRIVAL.		
10	Curlew s	Lewis	Natal, May 29.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, July 7.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
June.					
14	Ranger H M's	Johnston	Somali coast.		......
28	Tuna	Craig	Berbera	3	Berbera
	Muyun	Gibbs	Hodeida	30	Hodeida
29	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali coast.		......
	Deccan	Bray	Bombay	30	Jeddah
	Humber H M's	Brown	Plymouth	3	Zanzibar
	Asia	Russell	Bombay	29	Marseilles
30	India	Day	Calcutta	30	London
	Arcadia	Andrews	London		Sydney
	Merapi	Boon	Batavia		Rotterdam
	Stuttgart	Shuckman	Singapore		Bremen.
July.					
1	Dorunda	Gray	London	1	Brisbane
	Bussorah	Humpheries.	Bombay		Amsterdam
	Africa	Franks	Zanzibar	2	London
	Woodcock	Bowman	Mussowa	6	Mussowa
2	Palestina	Aussado	Mussowa	3	Mussowa
	Mirzapore	Harvey	London	2	Calcutta
	Sultan	Johnson	Bombay	4	Jeddah
	Strathdon	McLauchlan.	Rangoon	2	Port Said F O
	Ebro	Elliott	Bombay		Hull
	Clan Macdonald	Rule	Madras		London
3	Port Jackson	Huddy	Singapore	3	Jeddah
	Redesheimer	Cordes	Calcutta	4	Hamburg
4	Vasna	Smyth	Trooa		Colombo F O
5	Bedouin	Goldsworthy	Rangoon	5	Port Said F O
	Medusa	Costanzo	Trieste		Bombay
	Chusan	Thompson	Calcutta		Marseilles
	Valetta	Briscoe	Sydney		London
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		....
	Muyun	Gibbs	Hodeida		....
	Nurnberg	Englebart	Bremen	5	Australia
	Bleville	Pontic	Bourbon	6	Marseilles
	Nedjed	Newey	Bombay		Genoa
6	Strathlyon	Young	Bassein		Port Said F O
	Clan Buchanan	Millar	Calcutta		London

IT is announced that, as was expected, Herr von Scolz has been succeeded as Prussian Minister of Finance by Dr. Miquel, Chief Burgomaster of Frankfort-on-the-Main, a leading National Liberal. His appointment is hailed with satisfaction by all parties. It is quite a new departure on the part of the Crown, which has never before selected any of its immediate servants from a party so far removed from the Right as that of Dr. Miquel.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most " RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for " THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co.' Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Chalmers, Lieut, Beng, 2nd Infy H C, on leave, from Jalna.
McRae, Col, Bo S C, from leave, from England.
Blake, Major, Bo, 2-Middlesex Regt, from leave, from England.
Lushington, Captain, Ms, 2nd Infy, H C, from leave, from England.
Cronin, Surgn, Beng A M S, off leave, from England.
Cook, Captain, 3rd Sikh Infy, from furlough, from England.
Head, Lieut, Ms, R A, on leave, from Ellichpur.
Parekh, Surgeon-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from England.
Cooke, Lt-Col, Ms, Staff Corps, off leave, from England.

JULY 13.

Buckle, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Karachi.

JULY 14.

Symons, Col, Beng, South Wales Borderers, on leave, from Myingyan.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

McRae, Col, Bo, S C, on leave, to Merwara.
Elger, Lieut. Ms, 2nd Somerset L I, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Burroughs, Major, Bo, Musketry Staff, of leave to Deolali.
Cooke, Lt-Col, Ms, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from leave, to Bangalore.

JULY 14.

Cook, Capt, Beng 3rd Sikh, Inft, to rejoin, to Rangoon.
Dunnys, Lieut, Bo. 23 L I, to rejoin, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 15th July, 1890.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The following members having joined the Bombay Light Horse are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date :—A. H. Armstrong, P. Byrne, Lord Colin Campbell, Alex. F. Fergusson, J. A. Grant, Octavius Hall, Allan Jenkins, W. T. Lidbetter, A. Mair, W. Munro, James J. Murray, R. W. Playfair, E. Stubbs, and Andrew Uridge.

2. All recruits are especially requested to attend the Cavalry sword exercise classes at 5-390 p.m. at the Town Hall on Friday.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. KLESLIE,

Officiating Commandant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, 15th July, 1890.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head Quarters :—
To-day, Tuesday, 6-30 p.m. } Gun drill.
To-morrow, Wednesday, 9 p.m. } Gun drill.
Friday, 18th July instructions.

(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Offg. Commdt., B. V. A.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Strathesk s—1 quarter cask whisky, R Ramchundra and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia s—105 barrels hibricating oil, John M Hyn and Co. ; 20 drums lubricating oil, E Ebramjee.

Clan Graham s—25 boxes tin plates, E Essoofjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—3 cases medicine, M Seerajoodin.

Pekin s—10 packages provision&c, Green and Read ; 10 cases colour, M Abdoolhoosen.

Kangra s—25 cases clocks, H O Tarmahomed ; 104 cases oilmenstores, D Dadabhoy ; 9 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee ; 120 kegs paint, N Surufally and Co ; 4 cases printing ink, A Essoofbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Douro s—50 cases matches, A Ebrahim ; 65 packages empty sodawater bottles and 7 packages earthenware, S Fazul ; 530 cases matches, A Shaik Adum ; 225 cases matches, Lyon and Co; 1,020 bags soft sugar, M Khimjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—50 boxes candles, V Brothers ; 135 boxes candles, A Heptoolabhoy ; 226 boxes candles, A H Tyebally ; 10 cases colour, A Sumsoodin ; 250 boxes candles, E Allibhoy ; 7 cases lamps, S M Cassum.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—4 cases soap, K Elahee.

DAILY EXPORTS.— JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Imaun s—400 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 350 cwts coir yarn, A. Mahadew ; 4,000 cwts wheat, nillick, Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co ; 400 bales wool, Goculdas, Tooleedass ; 15,570 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Kangra s—100 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers ; 4,450 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Douro s—240 cwts myrabollams, and 6,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthasen and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Douro s—232 cwts myrabollams, Ernsthausen and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Endeavour s—2,000 cwts wheat, H Hurst ; 350 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—10,005 cwts linseed, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Suez s— 200 cwts wheat and 375 cwts castorseed John Fachiri.

Imaun s— 649 cwts copra, E D Sassoon and Co ; 30,500 cwts wheat and 12,340 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medusa s—31 bales twist, R Canjee, 50 bales twist, D S Mooljee and Co ; 69 bales twist, D Nowrojee, 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

320-90—Wadia and G—Manchoobhai Balgawandas vs Hajee Essa Hajee Essak.
321-90—Balkrishna and D—Poonamchand Sawar and others vs Alladin Babool and others.
329-90—Craigie, L and O—Cowasjee Dinshaw and others vs Hajee Abdool Lattiff Baladina—Conroy and B,
708-89—Little, S. F. and N—Gordhundass Gokuldas Tejpal vs. the Bank of Bengal—Crawford, B B. and B. Part head.
185-90—M. H. Khan.—Doolubdas Harkissondas vs. J. H. N. Graham and others.—Craigie, L. and O.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.—Wadia and G., Payne, G and S.—Valchund Okerchund, assignee of A. Meiffre and another, Petitioners.

MR. HENRY TATE has written a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in which he refers to the offer of his pictures to the National Gallery having been declined for want of space, and proposes to give to the nation fifty-seven valuable pictures from his collection, providing that a suitable and separate gallery shall have been erected or an existing one prepared for their reception, the structure and situation of which shall have previously met with his approval, and the Lords of the Treasury undertaking to complete the same by the 30th of June, 1892. The pictures offered include four by Millais, and three each by Orchardson, Hook, and Riviere, and others by Linnell, Waterhouse, Tadema, Landseer, Gow, Davies, Forbes, and Miss Thompson (Lady Butler). Mr. Tate has also submitted to the Treasury the draft of a proposal for the establishment of a national gallery of British art under a separate administration from that of any existing institution.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by al chemists—Agents:—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head " Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head " Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head " Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·518	E	1	94·5	81·6	85	..	1·78	—7·09
Agra	29·578	S E	4	92·5	81·4	91	0·32	8·13	—0·78
Cawnpore	29·603	E	5	90·0	79·6	95	0·17	14·59	..
Allahabad	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...
Jhansi	29·538	E N E	3	87·4	77·4	97	1·37	24·71	+13·53
Jacobabad.	29·505	S E	5	109·3	84·6	65	..	1·59	+1·24
Kurrachee.	29·561	W S W	14	93·7	80·7	79	..	2·91	+1·60
Ajmere	29·610	W	9	93·7	79·1	85	0·25	5·10	—1·58
Deesa	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Rajkote	29·648	S W	17	89·9	74·7	93	0·05	3·83	—8·58
Neemuch	29·722	W S W	12	87·3	73·6	79	0·13	8·09	+0·34
Indore	29·659	W	6	83·1	73·6	88	0·16	10·06	—1·41
Saugor	29·579	N N W	8	81·3	70·6	95	1·65	...	..
Jubbulpur.	29·616	W S W	5	83·5	74·1	100	0·08	15·28	—3·15
Hoshangabad	29·641	W S W	8	77·8	74·7	96	0·81	11·14	—5·40
Khandwa	29·6[illegible]1	W	12	89·9	75·3	84	0·13	6·66	—4·37
Raipur	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Nagpoor	29·623	W	12	82·7	73·6	88	0·02	17·02	—1·26
Amraoti	29·654	W N W	12	80·9	72·8	93	0·50	12·94	—0·41
Akola	29·655	N W	13	83·0	73·7	82	0·11	9·59	—1·98
Surat	29·718	S W	L	86·5	76·0	89	0·15	38·76	+22·57
Malegaon	29·718	W S W	12	86·9	73·1	68	..	6·22	—1·87
Bombay	29·743	W	22	84·3	77·9	86	0·11	30·62	—6·98
Poona	29·771	W N W	18	85·0	71·4	86	0·0[illegible]	5·44	—2·83
Sholapore	29·767	W S W	11	90·7	71·5	78	..	4·86	—3·83
Rutnagiri	29·790	W S W	14	83·9	74·4	77	0·80	54·04	+3·28
Belgaum	29·80[illegible]	W N W	5	73·3	67·2	90	0·05	16·53	+1·12
Goa	29·827	...	...	83·0	78·0	96	0·0[illegible]	34·09	...
Karwar	29·821	S E	5	82·7	72·8	88	0·81	47·79	—11·74
Mangalore	29·876	Calm	4	83·[illegible]	72·9	95	2·9[illegible]	31·39	—21·66
Calicut	29·916	Calm	7	83·8	72·0	94	0·06	35·35	—14·08
Cochin	29·893	E N E	M	85·3	72·1	93	1·11	4·66	—16·60
Bangalore	29·895	S S W	7	85·7	66·9	88	..	3·40	—1·51
Secunderabad	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
Masulipatam	29·720	W N W	2	94·7	8[illegible]·0	71	...	5·44	—2·76
Bellary	29·806	W	11	87·0	72·8	68	..	0·94	—1·44
Cuddapah	29·806	W	..	96·1	78·9	61	0·04	4·35	—0·49
Madras	29·790	S S W	12	98·3	76·2	91	0·15	4·[illegible]8	—0·14
Coimbatore	29·890	S	8	86·3	68·3	88	..	0·42	—1·81
Trichinopoly	29·834	N W	10	99·1	78·3	64	...	4·66	+2·43
Negapatam	29·811	E N E	5	92·0	73·7	83	0·65	3·01	+0·49
Colombo, (13th)	29·903	W S W	9	86·5	78·5	75	..	1·94	9·32

In column " Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly at Jacob-abad, and briskly at Agra and Neemuch, but the changes elsewhere have been generally small and irregular. The general distribution of pressure remains much the same as yesterday, high readings obtaining in Ceylon and low readings in the Indus Valley. The baric gradients are generally moderate over the whole country and the isobars present the existence of a small depression near Jhansi. The barometer reads below the normal average at Delhi, Jhansi, Akola, Kharwar and Cochin, and is above it elsewhere. Winds are easterly to north-easterly in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley and also locally at Karwar and Cochin, and are generally south westerly and north-westerly in most other districts. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Rajkot, Poona, Bombay and at most stations in Berar and the Central Provinces, and this morning's observations show that wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Bombay and Akola, 18 at Amraoti, 16 at Neemuch and 14 at Khandwa. The maximum temperature is generally above the mean of the season in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, at the northerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and also at Masulipatam, Madras, and Trichinopoly, and is below it elsewhere. The highest maximum temperature reading was 109° at Jacobabad. The night temperature variations are generally small in most districts except in Rajputana, where it is 3° in excess of the mean. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has risen at several stations, and the skies continue to be cloudy or overcast over the whole country. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Mangalore (2·98"), Saugor (1·65"), Jhansi (1·37") and Cochin (1·11"), and only light to moderate showers are reported from Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Calicut, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Poona, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Ajmere, Cawnpore and Agra. Weather conditions continue to be generally favourable for light to moderate showers over the greater part of the country.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The barometer has fallen slowly in north Konkan, and inland from that coast across the peninsula, elsewhere it has risen, the increase being brisk in the Punjab, the N.-W. Provinces, Bengal and Burma. The general distribution remains fairly normal, but very small depression is shown near Jhansi. The winds are unchanged and the force is about the normal except at the head of the bay, where the low temperature has changed rather irregularly and the mean temperature is about the average except in the Central Provinces, where two degrees are deficient. Very little rain has fallen is Lower. Bengal, Punjab, Sind and Madras. General fall is reported elsewhere. Akyab reports four, Darjeeling three and half, Mangalore three, and many stations over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th July, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·671
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·843
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. nex. day)	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	523
Fall of Rain	0·34
Total fall during month	6·01
" " year	30·63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th July	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th July, as compared with the statement of the 5th June 1890 :—

	July 5.	July 12.
	Rs.	Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,88,610	55,16,328
Do. do. at Branches	23,95,743	21,91,357
Other Deposits	2,78,27,414	2,85,07,922
Post Bills	10,909	10,188
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,93,680	4,02,923
Rs.	4,86,16,356	4,99,28,916
ASSETS.		
Govt. & otherauthorized Securities	71,72,563	73,[illegible],371
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	18,51,798	19,17,462
Loans do. do.	1,12,40,730	1,01,92,324
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,072	2,988
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,43,35,561	1,43,56,846
Stamps, &c.	18,663	19,663
Dead Stock Rs. 6,76,119 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	*3,91,119	3,91,119
Bullion	871	
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,56,862	1,63,339
Cash and Currency Notes	1,33,46,117	1,55,79,368
Rs.	4,86,16,356	4,99,28,916

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Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

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& of the nutritive principles of meat

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Single Temple or Riding Hooks	,,	20
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Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	,,	24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	30
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Do. do. do. Gold Springs	,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	,,	55
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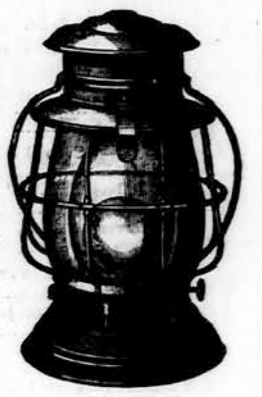

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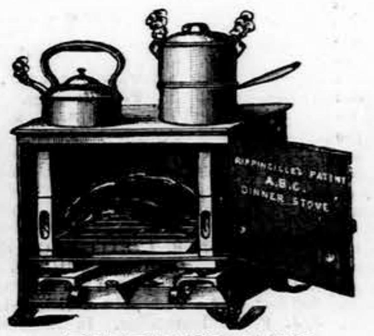

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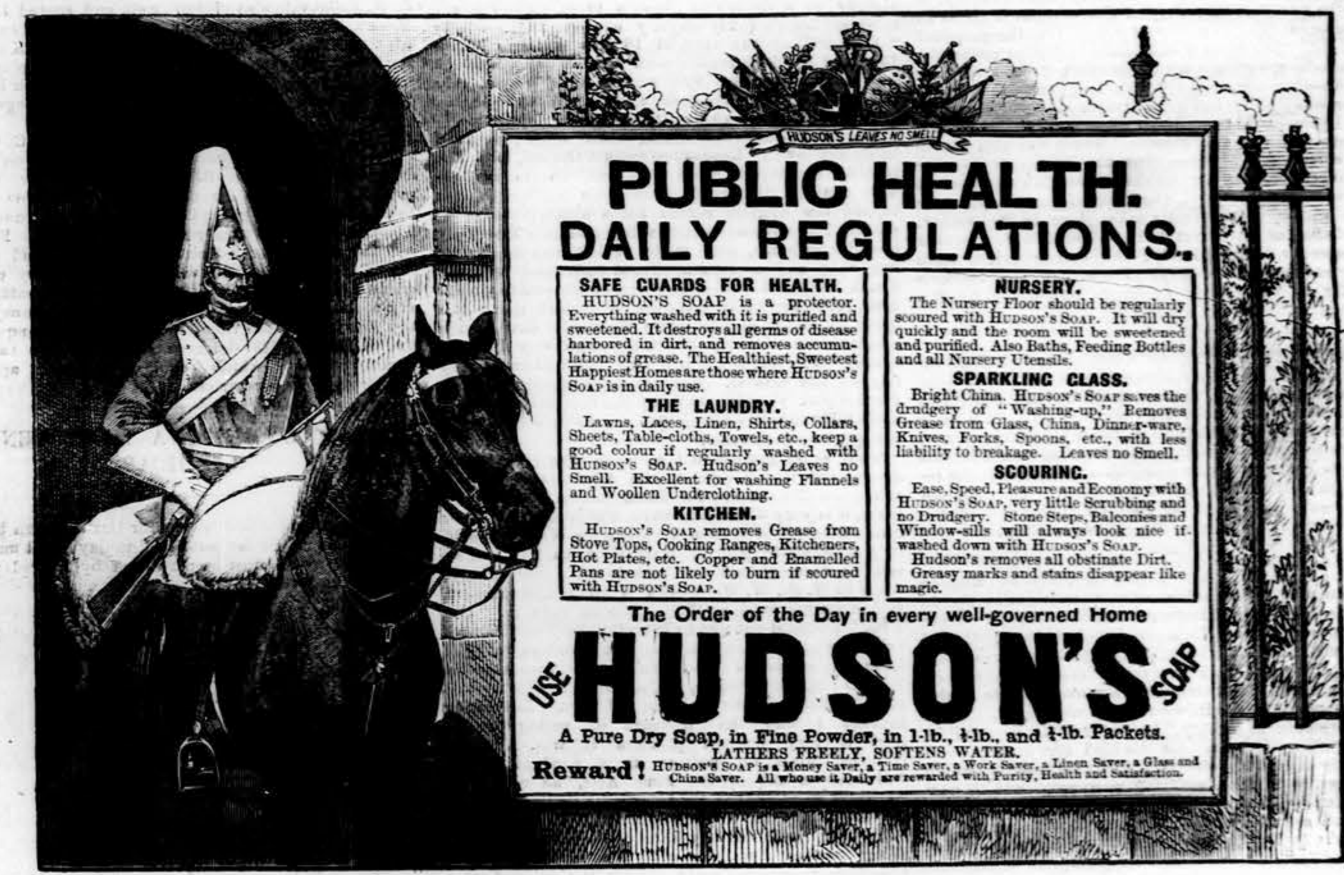

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.